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THE MATTAMUSKEET DOCUMENTS: A STUDY IN SOCIAL HISTORY

by Patrick H. Garrow

Archaeology Section
Division of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

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Raleigh, North Carolina
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The Mattamuskeet Documents: A Study in Social History

Abstract

Recent research has revealed the existence of a large number of unpublished documents concerning the Mattamuskeet Indians. Included among these documents are numerous land deeds and apprentice bonds which date from the early eighteenth through the middle of the nineteenth centuries.

The Mattamuskeet Reservation was a creation of the Tuscarora War, and was inhabited by remnants of various small groups from coastal North Carolina. The reservation consisted of four miles square of marsh and low ridges along Lake Mattamuskeet in Hyde County, North Carolina. The sale of reservation lands to white neighbors began as early as 1731, and was completed by 1761. Sporadic references to Indians persisted in Hyde County records until the early nineteenth century. Numerous references to individuals with Mattamuskeet surnames occurred after that time under the general label of "free persons of color." A few individuals with Mattamuskeet surnames still reside in Hyde County.

This paper presents preliminary interpretations of the newly discovered Mattamuskeet documents within the context of previously published data on the group.

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Several residents of Hyde County deserve special recognition for the aid they have given this project. Ms. Rebecca Swindell of Fairfield, and Mr. R. S. Spencer of Engelhard made their extensive knowledge of Hyde County available and were of great assistance in making necessary contacts in that county. Ms. Lucy Williams, Assistant Clerk of Court for Hyde County, provided numerous valuable research leads that materially added to the

finished paper. Mr. Leon Ballance of Nebraska gave freely of his time and extensive knowledge of local place names during this author's visit to Hyde County. Mr. Al Green of Engelhard, and Mr. Charles Carowan of Fairfield provided helpful information on potential archaeological sites in the county. Ms. Dessie Barber and Ms. Janey B. Mackey of Lake Landing provided interesting kinship data concerning the Mattamuskeet descendents. Perhaps the greatest debt of gratitude is owed to Mr. Napoleon "Poley" Mackey of Fairfield. His concern for and interest in the history of the Indians of Hyde County made many parts of this research much more meaningful.

Mr. F. Roy Johnson of the Johnson Printing Company of Murfreesboro, North Carolina, has certainly facilitated this research. Mr. Johnson made his extensive knowledge of North Carolina available to this researcher, and was largely responsible for the initiation of the project.

Most of all, I would like to thank my wife, Diane, and my sons, Tom and Mike, for putting up with this research for the past year.

Many people have aided this research and the final write-up, but the author assumes full responsibility for errors of interpretation and research.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is the product of a research project which has been pursued by this author on a part-time basis over the past year. The initial research began as an attempt to determine the potential for developing significant new data on Indians in the Historic period in North Carolina through archival research. The Indians of Mattamuskeet were chosen as a starting point for this project, because that group had owned a large tract of land in the form of a reservation at a time when record keeping in North Carolina had become more systematic than in earlier times. This author believed that ownership of that tract by the Mattamuskeets gave the group a commodity that was desirable to the Colonial settlers. Also, it was a commodity that was likely to have left traces in the County Records in the form of deeds of sale. Other coastal North Carolina groups could have been chosen for those same reasons, but less was available in print on the Mattamuskeets, and that group seemed to offer the best test for the feasibility of a large scale research project.

The Indians of Mattamuskeet turned out to be an excellent choice. The Hyde County Records, which contain most of the unpublished documents concerning the group, are well organized and nearly intact. Thirty-two deeds and grants were eventually found that related directly to the Indians of Mattamuskeet. These documents provided the surnames present in the group during the Reservation period, as well as insights into the leadership patterns, settlement pattern, and population. The deeds and grants also provided excellent data on kinship and social change through time. These documents led to the discovery of other unpublished records concerning the group. The additional documents included an early will and later apprentice bonds. Data from documents of all periods made it possible to use the available Federal Census information. These data made possible the identification of at least some of the contemporary descendents of the Indians of Mattamuskeet. This in turn led to the utilization of marriage records from the second half of the nineteenth century to the present time in order to develop an understanding of the kinship patterns present. The end product of this research was the identification of contemporary descendents of the Mattamuskeet Indians who were not reflected by any contemporary account or record.

The paper which follows was based on a set of working hypotheses which could not be adequately tested in all cases with the available data. The major hypothesis presented in this paper is that it is possible to reverse the normal methodology used in ethnohistorical research. Most projects begin with a known contemporary group and attempt to project their history back through time. Under this approach, if a researcher began a project on a group such as the contemporary Catawba, he would try to achieve an idea of what it presently means to be a Catawba, and would then try to determine how that contemporary view was achieved through researching the history of the group. The paper which follows represents an attempt to begin with an historical group, and trace that group to contemporary descendents who have no group identity. This was achieved through careful study of the records of a single county through time and working from the oldest county records to the most recent. This hypothesis was adequately tested in the case of the Mattamuskeet Indians, but not in terms of the larger scale applicability of the methodology. There simply are not sufficient data in the ethnohistorical literature to use for a comparative study necessary to validate the methodology. Additional research projects based on the Mattamuskeet model are planned for other North Carolina coastal Indian groups in the near future. These groups are the Yeopim, Chowan, and Tuscarora Indians. These studies hopefully will provide the comparative data that is lacking in this paper.

The second major working hypothesis developed in the paper that follows is predicated on the concept that it is possible to extract particular social data from documents that were not designed to reflect that type of data. Specifically, it was assumed that the deeds and grants from the Reservation period reflected leadership and settlement patterns as well as providing population and kinship data. Also, it was assumed that kinship and social change data could be extracted from the available apprentice bonds and census information. This hypothesis could not be adequately tested due to lack of complimentary data that could be developed from archaeological surveys and excavations, but the inferences presented can, and hopefully will, provide the impetus for the collection of the needed information.

Most of the research for this paper was conducted in the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. This author spent a week in Hyde

County in September of this year in order to acquire certain records not represented in the Raleigh Archives. The Hyde County Records located at the Court House at the County seat of Swan Quarter were extremely well organized, and yielded several significant documents. Additional types of research conducted during that trip included interviews with descendents of the Mattamuskeets, and attempts to locate some of the original Indian homesteads. Interviews with the Mattamuskeet descendents added several bits of significant information to the project, but the small scale archaeological survey was frustrated by heavy crop cover and other factors. Everyone this author approached for information in Hyde County was quite helpful and willing to contribute the knowledge at his or her command.

The paper that follows should be viewed as a preliminary statement on the Mattamuskeet research project. A great deal of research remains to be done on this project. The final research results will be published at a later time, but in the meantime this paper will serve to make available the basic documentary sources revealed by this research.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The modern limits of Hyde County extend to Okracoke Island on the east, Dare, Tyrrell and Washington Counties to the north, and Beaufort County to the west. The Pamlico River forms the southern boundary. Fully eighty-five percent of Hyde County is classified as wetland. Mattamuskeet (42,000 acres) and Alligator (5,000 acres) Lakes are the county's major physiographic features (Wilson 1962, 59).

The Hyde County wetlands provide excellent habitats for many species of game animals, including deer, bear, and migratory waterfowl (Wilson 1962, 59-60). A recent environmental impact statement done on the Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge reflects the rich flora and fauna present in the Lake Mattamuskeet area of Hyde County. According to this study, over 200 different species of birds spend all or part of the year around Lake Mattamuskeet. Also, deer, black bear, squirrels, rabbits, bobcats, raccoons, mink, oppossums, otter, muskrats, and other species of mammals live around the Lake (anon. 1975, 29-30). A study of Lake Mattamuskeet fish populations done by scientists from North Carolina State University indicates that at least forty different species of fish can be found in the Lake (anon. 1969, 4-5). Hyde County flora varies radically according to the drainage characteristics of specific areas. The flora ranges from mixed cyprus and hardwoods, through large stands of white cedar, and open, more typical swamp growths. The flora and fauna of Hyde County are rich and varied, and would have provided an extensive set of resources for hunting and gathering activities.

The wetlands/nonwetlands ratio in Hyde County is indicative of the low topographic relief in the county. The maximum elevation in the

county is about eighteen feet, and elevations of that magnitude are restricted to the northwest part of the county. Six soil associations are found in the county. All are characterized by varying degrees of poor drainage (SCS 1972, 1-20). None of the major soil types are amenable to large scale agriculture without the use of drainage ditches and canals. A few localized areas do occur throughout the County where agriculture is possible without extensive drainage preparations. The soils of Hyde County are extremely rich, and in many areas contain large quantities of poorly decomposed vegetable matter. The vegetable fiber content in some of the soil associations is so high that the soil can actually burn, and sub-surface fires have long been common in those areas. According to Indian legend Lake Mattamuskeet was formed by such a gigantic burn-out, but this has not been substantiated by modern research (anon. 1968, 1).

Few areas of Hyde County were suited for the type of agriculture used by Indians of the East prior to white contact. Usable land was apparently concentrated along a few major creeks and rivers. Specialized areas such as the low ridge which surrounded the original perimeter of Lake Mattamuskeet were also utilized. The southwestern portion of Hyde County appears to have contained the largest percentage of land suited for precontact agricultural use. This is reflected by the relatively large number of known archaeological sites in that area (see Haag 1958, Figure 2). The area east of Lake Mattamuskeet where the reservation was located,appears to have been much better suited to hunting and gathering than agriculture. Today this is a highly productive farming area. Present day agricultural success has been the product of large drainage projects that have made the land usable.

The area originally included in the Mattamuskeet Reservation has undergone extensive changes since the early nineteenth century. The earliest

drainage canals were apparently dug by slave labor. It was not until the early twentieth century that the most radical drainage projects were implemented. The largest project was undertaken by the New Holland Land Company in the 1920's. It resulted in Lake Mattamuskeet being drained and planted in crops. This venture failed due to a combination of factors, but the project has left an indelible mark on the land (anon. 1963, 1-2).

The original reservation lands are presently crisscrossed with drainage canals. The major creeks which penetrated the reservation have silted up and have been replaced by canals. Most of the minor creeks which bounded Pamlico Sound appear to have survived, but it is difficult to locate interior landmarks mentioned in the Mattamuskeet deeds. It is possible to reconstruct the major landforms present in the Reservation period through careful study of a series of historical maps and correlation of those maps to landmarks mentioned in the deeds. The most accurate map drawn before the land was changed by drainage canals appears to be the Price-Strother Map of 1808 (see figure 1). This map was drawn from the first actual survey of North Carolina, and depicts relationships that can be confirmed through careful study of modern topographic maps.

The Mattamuskeet deeds present the names of four major creeks. These names are: Old Mattamuskeet Creek, New Mattamuskeet Creek, Middle Creek, and Wiasockin Creek. Evidence within the deeds and on historical maps indicate that the names New Mattamuskeet and Middle Creek referred to the same creek. Old Mattamuskeet Creek formed the northern boundary of the reservation. This was probably the same as Gibbs Creek on the Price-Strother Map. New Mattamuskeet or Middle Creek was, according to the Moseley Map of 1733 (Cummings 1966), located south of Old Mattamuskeet Creek. This apparently corresponds to Middle town Creek located at Middletown, North Carolina (see figure 2). Wiasocken Creek was located near the

Figure 1. The Mattamuskeet Area: The Price-Strother Map of 1808, Courtesy of North Carolina In Maps, by William P. Cummings, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1966.

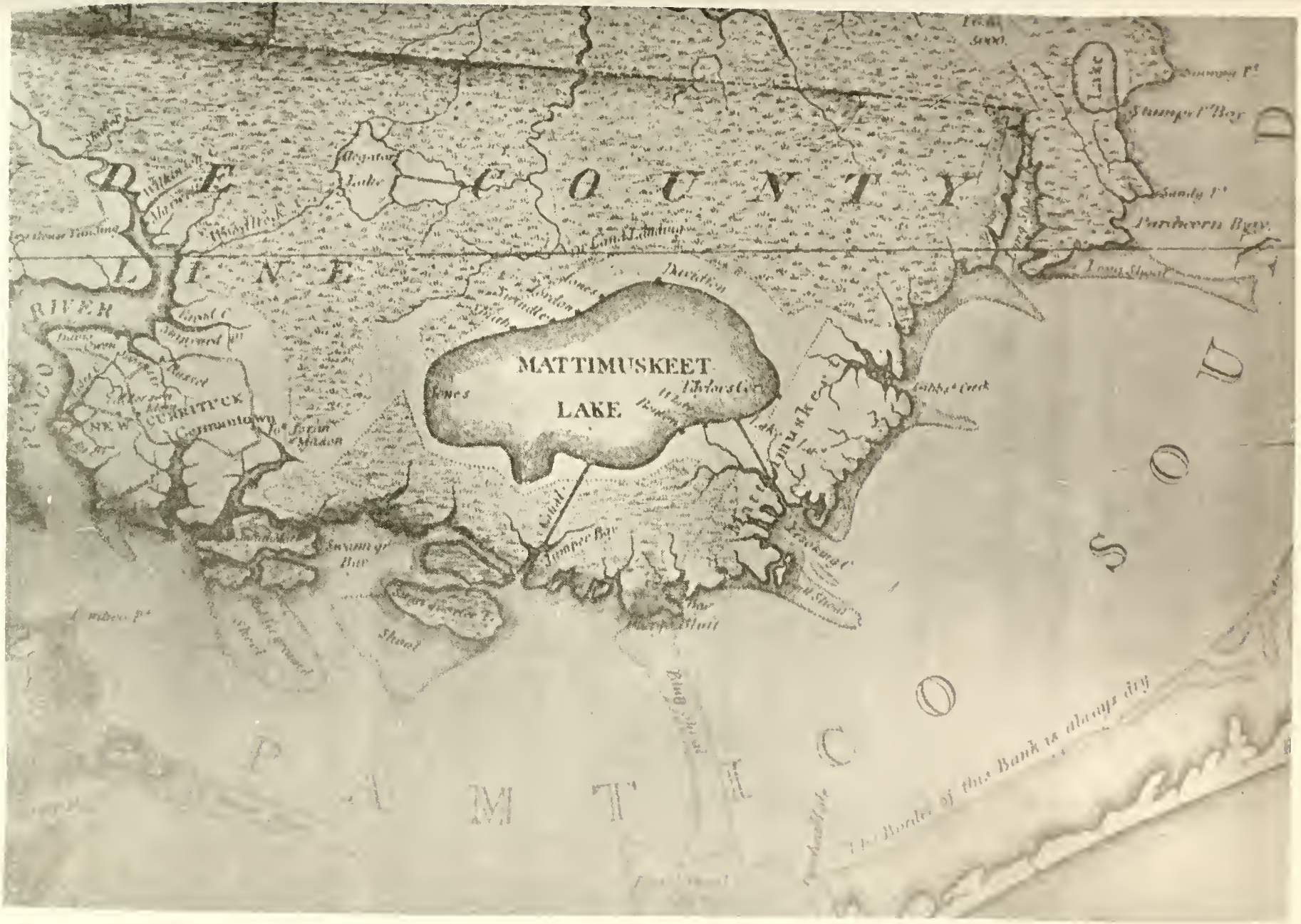
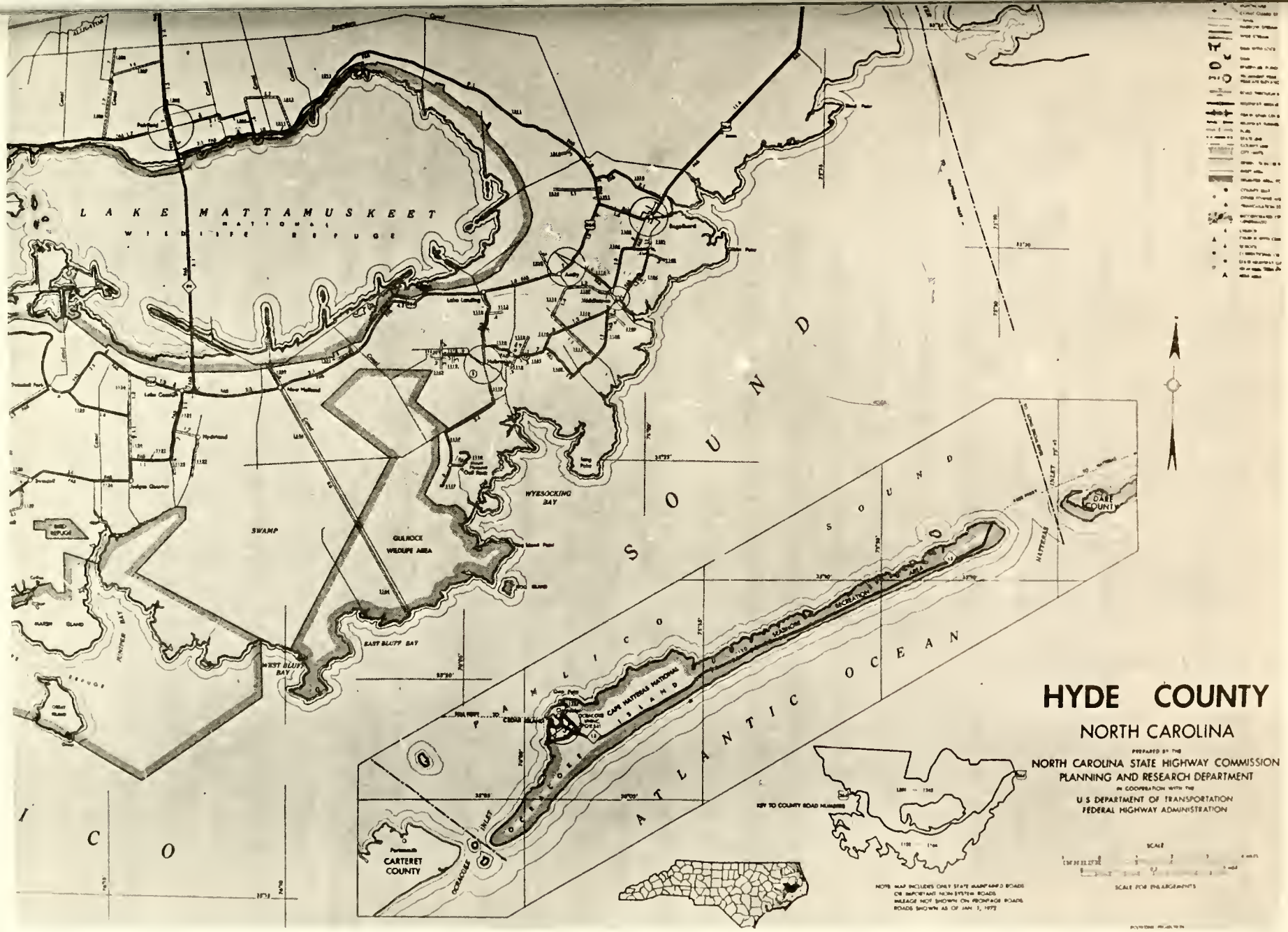

LINE
RIVER
MATTIMUSKEET
LAKE
Currituck
Germantown
Swamp
Bay
Shoal
Lake
Sandy Pt
Pamlico Sound

Figure 2. The Mattamuskeet Area: Hyde County Maintenance Map, 1972, Courtesy of the North Carolina Highway Commission.



HYDE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED BY THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

southern boundary of the reservation, and emptied into what is now called Wyesocking Bay. None of these creeks penetrated all the way to Lake Mattamuskeet.

Numerous minor creeks are mentioned in the deeds. Careful map study and consultation with Mr. Leon Ballance of Hyde County (1975) have revealed the locations of some of these. Rattlesnake Hammock Creek, mentioned on the 1738 deed (see appendix 6), was located at the present outfall area of Rattlesnake Canal. It may have corresponded precisely with present Jeanette Creek. Rattlesnake Hammock may have been the eighteenth century name for Jeanette Hammock. This location is about halfway between Middletown Creek and Wyesocking Bay and where Jeanette Creek empties into Pamlico Sound. Cedar Creek and Lone (Tree) Creek are mentioned in a deed drawn 3 April, 1739. Both creek names are still used. These creeks are located north of the mouth of Middletown Creek. Both creeks empty into Pamlico Sound, and the map relationship between the two is the same as described in the 1739 deed (see appendix 7). Strahan or Strawhorn Creek was mentioned in deeds drawn up in 4 April, 1739, and 21 June, 1749 (see appendices 8 & 19). This creek was a tributary of Wiasocken Creek, and was located near modern Nebraska, North Carolina (see figure 2). Long Creek, mentioned on a deed dated 2 July, 1739 (see appendix 10) could not be located on modern maps. Cedar Bush Bay and Lone Tree Creek, mentioned on a deed dated 30 June, 1749 were located on the north side of Wyesocking Bay. Lone Tree Creek (not the creek of the same name in the 3 April, 1739 deed) is shown on modern maps without a name change. Cedar Bush Bay apparently corresponds to the mouth of contemporary Brooks Creek. The 30 June, 1749 deed apparently transferred the parcel of land shown in figure 2 as Long Point. Thomas Arrowpres Creek, named in a deed dated

27 May, 1756 (see appendix 28), was apparently a tributary of Wiasocken Creek, but the name has not survived on modern maps.

Although a few creek names have survived unchanged, relatively few place names attributable to the Mattamuskeets have survived. The name Mattamuskeet has been perpetuated in the lake of that name. Wiasocken Creek has been preserved in the form of Wyesocking Bay. Mackey Point, located in Wyesocking Bay, is the only known place name based on a Mattamuskeet surname that has survived.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Little has reached print on the archaeology of coastal North Carolina. This is especially true of the area encompassed by this paper. William Haag (1958, 1) stated in the Introduction to his publication entitled The Archeology of Coastal North Carolina: "...it may be said that the bordering lands of the Carolina Sound- that great stretch of Albemarle,, Pamlico, Croatan, and Roanoke Sounds- are terra incognita to the archeologists." Haag's survey did a great deal to provide an archaeological baseline for this area, but little has been done to expand that baseline in the intervening years. David Phelps of East Carolina University, and Joffre Coe of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have collected a good bit of archaeological data from that area in recent years. Publication of their data will undoubtedly answer many of the questions raised by Haag's survey. In the meantime, Haag's 1958 publication remains as the sole source of area-wide information.

Most of the archaeological sites found during Haag's survey were located on the Outer Banks, along the Pamlico River, and on the Currituck Penninsula. A few additional sites were discovered in the area from the Neuse River to the south to the Albemarle Sound to the north (1958, figure 2). The concentration of effort evident from the survey maps was apparently the result of one of the major goals established for the project. This goal was to develop evidence on the fate of the Lost Colony (1958, 1). Thus, the survey was biased towards identification of sites depicted on the 1585 John White Map. There is no way at present to determine whether or not this approach resulted in a distorted picture of the archaeological resources present within the project area. However, it may mean that additional survey and test excavations will change the archaeological perspective provided for the area by Haag.

Haag divided the archaeological chronology of the area into Early, Middle, Protohistoric, and Historic periods. The Early and Middle periods were rather poorly defined, but the later periods appeared to have a bit more meaning (1958, 126-131). The ambiguity of Haag's periods was due mainly to the slow rate of change evident in items of material culture of the area through time. Haag noted that there appeared to be a transition from sand and grit tempered pottery to shell tempered pottery through time, and that shell tempered wares were relatively late (1958, 65 and 115). Haag attributed this conservatism to the fact that the occupation history of the area did not span much more than a thousand years, and that the area was inhabited by individuals of similar cultural origin during that time (1958, 114-115). It is likely that Haag is at least partially correct in this assessment, but the possibility must remain that his survey returned these results because he restricted the work to a single type of environmental niche.

Haag noted that several distinctive surface finishes were present on the ceramics collected by his survey. Fabric-impressed ware was represented in all of Haag's periods. This is significant since fabric-impressed pottery is associated with Algonkian occupancy in areas north of eastern North Carolina (1958, 114). Cord marking, plain, net-impressions, simple stamping and other surface finishes were present in greater or lesser frequencies. Haag was able to make distinctions by surface finish on temporal and geographic grounds, but a good deal more work is needed on that subject to validate his findings.

The remainder of the material items recovered by Haag were not particularly helpful in defining temporal or geographic distinctions. There were a few minor exceptions, but for the most part little can be gained by discussing the material culture of the area at this time.

Haag's periods do seem to be valid in terms of changes in subsistence patterns, settlement patterns, and political/religious structures. The Early period was characterized by a hunting-fishing-gathering economy, with a primary dependence on shellfish. The people in this period appear to have had prescribed territories, but were "semi-nomadic" within those territories. Social organization was apparently based on matrilineal bands (1958, 128). The Middle period was marked by the introduction of agriculture, and the gradual transition of items of material culture from "early" to "late" types (1958, 128). The Protohistoric period extended from around 1500-1583, and was apparently delineated more on the basis of the potential impact of white contacts than on concrete data (1958, 129-130). The Historic period began with the Roanoke Island settlements, and was initially delineated by the growth of chiefdoms, and later by the disintegration of the aboriginal culture (1958, 130).

The archaeological baseline for this area is quite meager. Haag's classic study of the North Carolina coast should be considered as a starting point for future studies. Until Haag's work is expanded by published studies, researchers will have to be satisfied with the intriguing glimpses into the past provided by Haag.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The English involved with the attempted settlements on Roanoke Island from 1585-1590 found themselves in contact with groups that spoke a common language that was derived from the Algonkian language stock. There was a high degree of linguistic and cultural uniformity throughout the area explored by the English at that time, although several major political divisions were present among the Indian inhabitants. Maurice Mook (1944), in his article,"Algonkian Ethnohistory of the Carolina Sound," identified six major divisions that he listed as "tribes." The "tribes" described by Mook were the Weapemeoc, Chowanoc, Moratoc, Secotan, Pomouik, and Neusiok. Those groups were distributed from close to the modern North Carolina-Virginia border to the north to the Neuse River to the south, and were restricted to the coastal zone. Each "tribe" apparently consisted of the chief's town or village, other towns or villages with individual town chiefs, and dispersed individual homesteads. It is evident from studying the data presented by Mook that the colonists were in contact with six chiefdoms, not six tribes as has been traditionally stated. Haag (1958, 130) believed that these chiefdoms were rather recent creations at the time of the Roanoke Island settlement attempts, and that those groups were the products of earlier white contacts. Restudy of the available ethnographic accounts in light of the data developed by Haag's archaeological survey indicates that that was indeed the case.

The chiefdom of Secotan occupied the area in 1585 that was later to include the Mattamuskeet Reservation. Extensive contacts were maintained between the Roanoke Island colonists and the Indians of Secotan, although the ethnographic accounts that have survived are rather sketchy. According to Mook (1944, 213): "This tribe's domain extended from Albemarle Sound to lower Pamlico River and from Roanoke Island to the west-central region of

present Beaufort County...The northeastern section of the peninsula between the Pamlico and Neuse Rivers was also a part of Secotan territory." This large territory apparently supported a relatively sparse population, and as Mook remarked, "...it was not the largest and strongest tribe of the region."

Eight villages of the Secotan chiefdom were plotted on John White's 1585 map. Half of these villages were located in the Pamlico River area, including the village named "Secotan." Secotan was the place of residence of the leader of the chiefdom. It is significant that his village was located in the apparent area of the greatest population density (Haag 1958, 16). The remaining Secotan villages were scattered over the Secotan territory. The village of Pomeioc was apparently located within the area that was later to be incorporated into the Mattamuskeet Reservation.

There is a gap of almost a century in the recorded history of the Indians of the area following the unsuccessful Roanoke Island settlements. Significant changes had been wrought in the interim by the impact of white diseases and other adverse factors. The area formerly occupied by the Weapemeoc was inhabited by four small bands by the late seventeenth century. The Chawanoc had been reduced to about fifteen warriors by the time John Lawson described them in 1709. That group had been the largest and most powerful of all the Algonkian chiefdoms in coastal North Carolina in 1585. No trace of the Moratoc chiefdom remained by around 1700. Little remained of the Secotan chiefdom by the eighteenth century. Lawson noted in 1709 that the Hatteras tribe had 16 warriors, and resided near Cape Hatteras. The Machapunga, sometimes referred to as the Mattamuskeet or Maramiskeet, resided in Hyde and eastern Beaufort County at that same time and had thirty warriors (Mook 1944, 221-224). The North Carolina Colonial Records and the Albemarle County Records (Johnson 1972, 189-190) indicate that

another small band lived in the area adjacent to the Machapunga to the south. That group was referred to as the Bay River Indians, and may have simply been a division of the Machapunga. The remnants of the Pomouik chiefdom had been reduced to fifteen warriors by 1709, and were called the Pamlico Indians. The Neusiok chiefdom had become the Neuse Indians by 1709, and according to Lawson,had fifteen warriors (Mook 1944, 219-110).

Little is known about the culture of the coastal Indians during the late period. It must be presumed that the groups had become more or less acculturated, and had established a primary dependence on trade with the Virginia traders. It is known that encroachment by white settlers on Indian lands was causing problems by 1700, and that those encroachments were largely responsible for increasing the hostility between Indians and whites. The Indians north of Albemarle Sound apparently did not become involved in these hostilities and the Tuscarora War that followed, but the Indians of what had been the Secotan area were well represented.

The North Carolina Colonial Records and the Albemarle County Records are replete with examples of the minor clashes that took place between white settlers and Indians prior to the Tuscarora War. One example will suffice at this time to indicate the tense climate of the times in the coastal area from the late seventeenth century to 1711. This incident took place between a white settler named Powell, and a band of sixteen Bay River Indians led by their chief called "King Louther" (also called King Southel in some documents). The incident took place in 1704, and involved a raid by the Indians on the settler's house. Powell, the settler, confronted King Louther and told him that he was going to make a report of the incident to a local authority named Captain Barrow. King Louther responded by saying that Capt. Barrow "...might kiss his arse." The Indians let Powell go

after threatening him. Powell blamed the entire incident on the Virginia traders (Albemarle County Papers, Vol. 1, Folio 56). This incident, by itself, was quite trivial, but the incidents of this nature increased in frequency and became more serious as the Tuscarora War approached.

The Tuscarora War which was waged from 1711 to 1715 ended as a disaster for many of the small coastal Algonkian groups. The Machapunga (Mattamuskeet), Bay River, Pamlico, and Neuse joined the lower Tuscarora towns, the Coree, Woccon, and perhaps other small coastal groups in the war against the white settlers. Several of the small coastal groups disappeared completely as a result of the war, and the remainder were greatly reduced in population (see Lee 1968 and Johnson 1968 for accounts of the warfare). The Mattamuskeet Reservation period began at the end of the Tuscarora War and must be viewed as a product of those hostilities.

THE RESERVATION PERIOD

The last phase of the Tuscarora War ended in 1715 when the Colonial Council made peace with the warring Indians. The surviving fragments of the shattered coastal tribes were given permission to settle in the Lake Mattamuskeet area. The Council position was reiterated in 1718 when it ordered illegal settlers on Indian land to leave (Johnson 1972, 211-212).

Settlement pressure by whites was the greatest problem that the Indians at Mattamuskeet faced after the Tuscarora War. King Squires and King Mackey of Mattamuskeet requested that their lands be surveyed and conveyed as a formal grant to the group in 1724. The Colonial Council concurred with this request, and ordered the surveyor general to survey a four mile square area for the reservation (Johnson 1972, 212). The land grant was not formally approved by the Council until 1 April, 1727, and it is apparent from the wording of the grant that the reservation had not been surveyed as ordered by the Council (see appendices 3 and 4).

The original grant document for the reservation has survived, and is currently on file in the Land Grant Library in the North Carolina Secretary of State's office. According to this document, the reservation began, "...at the Mouth of Old Mattamuskeet creek, runing up that creek and the Northern most branch of it to the head thereof, thence to the Lake $S^{O}W^{S}$ (gap) pole, then along the Lake Southerly to Matchapungo Bluff Woods, then $N^{O}E^{S}$ to Pamlicoe sound, from thence along Pamlicoe sound to the first Station...(see appendix 4)." Careful study of subsequent deeds and historical maps on file with the North Carolina Archives indicates that the reservation ran from modern Englehard on the north, to below Wyesocking Bay on the south. The Reservation included the land from Pamlico Sound to Lake Mattamuskeet between those two points. If this reconstruction is

correct, the reservation measured approximately five by nine miles, well over twice the 10,240 acres mentioned in the original grant. This error is hardly surprising considering the roughness of the terrain, the isolation of the area, and the lack of an actual survey.

The 1727 land grant indicates that "King Squires", and King Squires alone, was the chief of the Indians at Mattamuskeet. The reservation was given to the Indians in exchange for two buckskins and an annual quitrent of one shilling per one hundred acres. The Colonial Council granted all rights of the land with the exception of half the value of all gold and silver mines that might be discovered (see appendix 4).

The Indians at Mattamuskeet had begun selling land even before receipt of the formal grant from the Council. The Beaufort County Records contain a notation concerning a land sale as early as 1717 between the chief of the Mattamuskeets and a white settler named Richard Jasper (see appendix 2). Land sales began in earnest in 1731. Twenty-nine deeds were entered on reservation lands in the Hyde County Records between that time and 8 June, 1761. It is probable that a number of additional deeds were drawn up and land sales completed during that period since several deeds were entered in neighboring Currituck County. The Currituck County Records have not survived intact, and the surviving records were not thoroughly checked during this research. The available deeds offer valuable insights concerning the Mattamuskeet Reservation, and make possible a limited reconstruction of the social structure that was present.

The population on the Mattamuskeet Reservation was apparently never very large. The main groups that made up the reservation in 1715 were the Coree and Machapunga - groups that had long been enemies. There is no evidence that the Coree group remained at Mattamuskeet for any length of time, and it is probably safe to assume that the Coree rejoined their

traditional allies,the Tuscarora, at the earliest opportunity. The documents do not indicate the size of the group prior to 1731, but Governor Burrington indicated that about twenty families resided on the reservation in that year (Johnson 1972, 212). The Colonial records state that only eight or ten people lived on the reservation in 1755 (Johnson 1972, 212), and the 1761 deed which terminated the reservation contained the signatures of only six adult males.

Relatively few surnames occur on the Mattamuskeet land deeds. The surnames Squires, Mackey, Long Tom, and Russell are present. It is likely that the single individual with the Russell surname was in actuality a Mackey. The Squires family was presumably the largest one on the reservation. Five different individuals with the surname Squires were represented on deeds from 1731 to 1761. Two individuals with the Long Tom surname signed deeds during this period. Although there are slight differences in the way the name appears, it is apparent from documents after the Reservation period that Long Tom was the proper surname for these individuals (see the 1792 deed, appendix 34, as an example). The Mackey surname was represented by at least one, and in all probability, three individuals. There is some confusion concerning one of the individuals, as he was called "Joseph Russell Mackey" on a deed dated 1748/49, and Joseph Russell on deeds dated 1747, 1746, and 1761 (see appendices 16, 14, 27, and 33). The Squires, Mackey and Long Tom surnames were not represented among the early white settlers in Hyde County.

Leadership on the reservation from at least 1718 to 1746 was provided by John Squires. He is described in the documents as being the "chief" or "king" of the group. He was apparently assisted in this role by at least two advisors. A 1731 deed infers that John Mackey and Long Tom acted as his advisors, but none of the deeds indicate that this was a

formal arrangement (see appendix 5). The deeds convey the impression that the reservation was largely held together by the leadership of John Squires during his lifetime, but offer few insights into his nature. The Beaufort County Records contain a will prepared by John Squires and entered into the records in 1723. The will reads as though it was written by a missionary and is not very specific. The will left his entire worldly estate to his wife, Mary Squires (see appendix 1). John Squires took a direct role in all of the recorded land sales on the reservation until 1746. John Squires apparently died in late spring or summer, 1746. This is deduced from the fact that he was indirectly involved in a land sale on 22 April of that year, but was not mentioned in a land sale concluded on 20 August,1746 (see appendices 12 & 13). Subsequent references to John Squires in deeds indicate that he was deceased.

Charles Squires, son of John Squires, was described as "King of the Arromoskeet Indians" on a deed dated 24 February, 1747/8 (see appendix 15). His title was listed as "Proprietor of Arromuskeet" in a 1749 deed (see appendix 18). Charles Squires retained that title until at least 1752, when he attempted two deeds of sale, and one lease for the entire reservation (see appendices 21, 22, and 23). The deeds do not reflect a clearcut leader on the reservation between 1752 and 1760. A deed drawn up 15 September, 1760, indicated that George Squires, brother of Charles Squires and son of John Squires, shared the title of chief with James Tom (see appendix 30). This is the only deed after 1752 which gives insight into the leadership of the group. The general impression conveyed by the documents is that the group lacked cohesion and meaningful leadership during the latter stages of the reservation period. The entire reservation was sold in 1761 to three white settlers. The deed was apparently signed by all of the heads of household residing on the reservation at that time. A total of six individuals signed that deed (see appendix 33).

The leadership pattern suggested by the deeds gives only a superficial insight into the powers of the leader of the Mattamuskeet during the Reservation period. The leader at that time did not have the power or support accorded chiefs of the area in earlier times. The chief no longer resided in a village that was the center of religious and political activity. Also, there is no evidence that the members of the group provided the chief with his means of support. Also, there is no evidence that the position was inherited through the mother as Haag (1958, 17) and others have implied. It is apparent that the population simply was not large enough to sustain the leadership structure as it had been constituted in earlier times.

The major role of the chief of the Mattamuskeet appears to have been to act as a representative from the group to the white authorities. John Squires represented the interests of the group in land sales during his lifetime, and probably acted as an arbitrator of disputes within the group. Charles Squires appears to have alienated his own people with his attempted land dealings. The two 1752 attempted sales of the reservation were not signed by all of the individuals listed on the deed. Although these were the only deeds of sale made from 1731 to 1761 that were entered in the Land Grants Office, the sales were rejected by the group. The rejection of these deeds of sale and the lease which accompanied them (see Appendices 21, 22, and 23) was also a rejection of Charles Squires' position of leadership. The events which followed indicated that the group was neither large enough nor cohesive enough to cope with that crisis.

The settlement pattern depicted by the Mattamuskeet deeds was one of dispersed homesteads located primarily along the major creeks on the Reservation. The home of John Squires was located at the mouth of

New Mattamuskeet Creek (Middle Creek, currently called Middletown Creek). His "plantation" was a tract of 150 acres which ran for 291.5 yards at the mouth of the creek, and south for a mile along the high land facing the marsh at the edge of Pamlico Sound. This homestead was the most centrally located tract on the reservation in terms of water travel. John Squires sold his "plantation" to Francis Credle, a white settler, in 1742 for 100 North Carolina Pounds (see appendix 11). Long Tom's homestead was seemingly located west of John Squires' home and on the shore of Lake Mattamuskeet. His homestead was called "Long Tom's rice patch," and consisted of sixty-five acres. Long Tom sold his homestead to Casson Brinson, a white settler, in 1746 for six Pounds Virginia Currency (see appendix 12). John Mackey, Joseph Russell Mackey, and George Squires had their homesteads along Wiasocken Creek. A deed drawn in 1748 indicates that the homesteads of John Mackey and George Squires were probably on adjoining tracts (see appendix 17). Joseph Russell Mackey's homestead was evidently located on a one hundred-acre tract that he purchased from John Mackey in 1748/49 (see appendix 16). That tract was across Wiasocken Creek from John Mackey's homestead. It was not possible to pinpoint the homesteads of the remaining Mattamuskeets, but the distribution of those tracts probably reflect the pattern outlined above.

Haag, in his discussion of the settlement pattern of the Algonkian groups in the general area pointed out that ethnographic accounts described a pattern of dispersed homesteads located around central villages. The villages were small, and were inhabited by members of the leadership structure. Individuals who were not members of the leadership structure lived on homesteads placed in areas that could sustain the form of agriculture practiced. Haag stated that his survey reflected this settlement pattern for northeast North Carolina (1958, 16).

Within the perspective of the early ethnographic accounts and the validation of those accounts by Haag, the Mattamuskeet settlement pattern assumes new meaning. John Squires' homestead replaced the central village present in earlier times. The group size was simply too small for the central village structure to have survived. The remainder of the group lived dispersed throughout the reservation on tracts that were suited for their form of agriculture. The Mattamuskeet settlement pattern was perhaps a variation of an earlier pattern, and was at least partially the product of restricted group size and constricted territory.

The subsistence pattern of the Mattamuskeets during the Reservation period could not be adequately reconstructed from the available data. The individual "plantations" mentioned in the deeds allows the inference that agriculture on some scale was practiced on the reservation. The term "Long Tom's rice patch" used on the 22 April, 1746 deed implies this crop was grown , but that could not be determined with certainty (see appendix 12). Several deeds use terms like "houses Orchards & Gardens fenses" when referring to what may be improvements on those tracts, but that may have been a legal convention rather than an attempt to describe what was present. Charles Squires did retain the hunting rights on the reservation for the Mattamuskeets in his attempted 1752 lease document (see appendix 22). This may indicate that hunting was still an important pursuit on the reservation, but equally, it may reflect Charles Squires' major subsistence pursuit or other factors.

A full discription of the subsistence pattern of the Mattamuskeets in the Reservation period must await the results of future archaeological research in that area. This is also true of data on the degree of acculturation of the group in that period, and the specifics of the material culture.

It is unfortunate that no Mattamuskeet estate inventories were found in the Hyde County Records, but these questions can, and hopefully will, be answered by archaeological research in the future.

The final sale of the reservation in 1761 was the product of several factors. Population decline probably played a major role, as did the lack of adequate leadership. The population of the Mattamuskeet reservation had never been very large. Governor Burrington indicated that twenty families lived there in 1731 (Johnson 1972, 212), but that number had fallen to six families in 1761. Also, the individuals who made up the original leadership of the group had all died before the final land sale. As previously mentioned, John Squires apparently died in 1746. Long Tom, who acted as one of two advisors to John Squires, did not appear on any deed after 1746, and probably died around that time. John Mackey, who was probably the son of the John Mackey mentioned on the 1724 request to the Colonial Council for a formal survey of Mattamuskeet lands (Johnson 1972, 212), did not appear on land deeds after 1755. John Mackey had served as the other advisor to John Squires, and had assumed a rather important role in land transactions after his death. The death of John Mackey appears to have removed the last obstacle to the sale of the reservation, since he was the last of the old leadership remaining on the reservation.

There is some indication from the deeds that the Squires family began to break up after the death of John Squires. George Squires, son of John Squires, was listed as living in Tyrell County on deeds dated 1755 and 1756 (see appendices 24 & 28). George Squires returned to Hyde County in 1760, but the deeds leave the impression that he returned mainly to dispose of land. The Squires family evidently left the Mattamuskeet area

completely after the sale of the reservation, and were not mentioned in any type of document from the area after that time.

The entire reservation was sold to Thomas Jones, William Cummings, and Bartholomew Coin in 1761 for 100 Pounds Sterling. The deed transferred the reservation basically as described in the 1727 Land Grant, although a major part of the land had already been sold between 1731 and 1761. Certainly the most desirable land had been sold prior to 1761. The purchase price indicates that the 1761 buyers were aware of that factor. Six individuals signed the 1761 deed. They were probably the male heads of households remaining on the reservation. Those individuals were: Charles Squires, George Squires, Timothy Squires, James Tom, John Squires, and Joses Russell. James Tom was probably related to Long Tom. If so, the correct surname should have been Long Tom. Joses Russell appears to have been Joseph Russell Mackey. The Mackey surname still present in Hyde County was probably passed on through that individual (see appendix 33).

Little has survived in the records concerning the Mattamuskeets from 1761 to 1792. Rev. Alexander Stewart visited the Mattamuskeets in 1761 and 1763, and left brief accounts of his visits. Stewart reported after his 1761 visit that the Mattamuskeets were residing with a few Roanoke and Hatteras Indians who had moved to their area. He notes the baptismal of two men, three women, and two children during that visit. Stewart established a school at Mattamuskeet when he returned in 1763. He baptised six adults and fifteen children at that time. Stewart remarked that the Indians at Mattamuskeet had mixed with whites, but did not indicate whether this mixture was residential or racial (Johnson 1972, 213).

THE POST RESERVATION PERIOD, 1761-1792

The Mattamuskeets were, as indicated previously, joined by Indians from Roanoke and Hatteras Island by 1761. The names of these individuals were not identified on any of the extant deeds. This could mean the Indians from those areas moved to the Mattamuskeet area at a period earlier than that covered by the available records. Individuals with Mattamuskeet surnames do not occur in the Hyde County Records from 1761 to 1792. In fact, there is reference to only a single Indian during that time. This reference appeared in the Hyde County Court Minutes of 1765. It called for William Gibbs to show cause why an Indian woman named Cati Collins should not be set free. It is not clear from the reference whether William Gibbs was holding Cati Collins as an apprentice or a slave. The outcome of the show cause order could not be determined due to a break in the County Court Minutes from 1765 to 1767 (see appendix 35). Cati Collins may have been a member of one of the groups that moved to the area from Roanoke and Hatteras Islands.

This document is particularly significant since the Collins family's later history closely paralleled that of the individuals with Mattamuskeet surnames. Also, the Collins descendents now residing in Hyde County are thought to be at least partially of Indian descent.

The only other reference to Indians in the area that could be located during this research was a notation in a book by David Stick (1958, 73). According to Stick, an Indian woman named Mary Elks sold the site of the Indian town of Hatteras to a white settler named Nathan Midyett in 1788. Individuals with the Elks surname do occur in the Hyde County Records as "free persons of color" during the nineteenth century. This surname has apparently disappeared from Hyde County.

The last reference to the Indians at Mattamuskeet as a group was on a deed of sale dated 21 November, 1792 (see appendix 34). According to this document, a group of seven Mattamuskeets sold the entire original reservation to a white resident named Hutchens Selby for 50 Pounds. It is quite obvious that the group sold land that they did not own, but the deed was accepted by the Hyde County Court, and was entered in the Hyde County Record of Deeds by the Registrar on 9 April, 1793. The description of the tract was essentially the same as given on the original Land Grant of 1727, and the original grant was referenced by data in this deed. There is no subsequent mention of this deed in the Hyde County Records and it is evident that Hutchens Selby did not pursue his claim.

The 1792 deed was signed by five females and two males. The position of the signatures of the two males on the deed and subsequent documents indicates that the two were children. One of the female signers also appears to have been a child. The four adults who signed the deed were: Patience McKey (Mackey), Mary Longtom, Jean Longtom, and Marthey Longtom. The children were Tabithy and Timothy McKey (Mackey) and John Longtom.

The absence of adult males on the 1792 deed is difficult to explain. It is possible that adult male heads of family were present and simply did not take part in the sale, but that does not appear to be very likely. It is more likely that the households were headed by females, and that the male-oriented nuclear family arrangement inferred on the earlier deeds had broken down. This impression is confirmed to a degree by supportive documents for apprentice bonds drawn up in 1804 (see appendix 36). A possible explanation for this situation is that the 1792 group reflected the end product of movement away from Hyde County by the Mattamuskeet descendents. The males in the group would have been a bit more mobile than the female

group members, since it would have been somewhat easier for them to make a living in the larger society of that day. Under this interpretation, at least some of the females in the group were simply left behind in this out-migration. Whatever the reason, the 1792 deed pictures a group in the final stages of social disintegration. Thus, the tendency towards social breakdown noted in the later deeds from the 1731-1761 period had culminated in virtual disappearance of the group by 1792. The Mattamuskeet descendents still retained an awareness of their heritage in 1792. Even that would disappear in the century that followed.

THE MATTAMUSKEET DESCENDENTS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The trend towards the loss of group identity that characterized the descendents of the Indians of Mattamuskeet during the eighteenth century intensified during the century that followed. There is no doubt that virtually all traces of the Indian identity of the Mattamuskeet descendents were lost during the nineteenth century. The available archival material offers a rather clear explanation for that loss of identity, and perhaps the events evident from the documents also explain a similar loss of identity by other groups during the same time period. Two primary factors for the identity loss emerge from a study of the documents. The initial, and perhaps most important factor, was the disintegration of the nuclear family among the descendents. The second factor was a product of the unstable times preceding the Civil War in North Carolina. This was the apprenticeship policy that sprang up in Hyde County from 1834-1865. That policy may have been an attempt by the white planters to neutralize the free nonwhite population.

As previously noted, the last major document concerning the Mattamuskeet descendents in the eighteenth century presented a rather uncertain future for the descendents as a group. Supportive documents for apprentice requests entered in the Hyde County Records in 1804 (see appendix 36) offer other evidence of the social situation at that time. These documents were submitted by Captains Stephen Fletcher and Little John Pugh in an attempt to convince the court that the apprenticeships they proposed were in the public interest. Captain Fletcher proposed taking Joshua Longtom as an apprentice, and pointed out that Joshua Longtom was the illegitimate son of Jenny Longtom and an unknown white father. He stated that Joshua Longtom, aged ten, was "going at random with out

that control and nutrition So Essential to his own future good and that of the Community at large..." The supportive document stated that Jenny Longtom was an Indian. It is presumed that she was the Jane Longtom mentioned in the 1792 deed. The second supportive document, entered by Captain Little John Pugh, proposed the indenture of Jordan Longtom, aged 9. According to this document, Jordan and his brother, Price Longtom, were the illegitimate sons of an Indian woman named Mary Longtom and an unnamed black father. Mary Longtom was also listed on the 1792 deed, and may have been an indentured servant in her childhood. The supportive document declared that the father of the two boys did not consent to care for them, but desired that they be apprenticed. Joshua and Jordan Longtom were apprenticed to their respective masters in 1804, and were to be taught the trades of blacksmith and seaman. Two other Mattamuskeet descendents, Shadrach and Simpson Mackey, were bound to masters in that same year. Both were described as being illegitimate (see appendices 36 & 37).

The 1804 apprentice bonds and supportive documents confirmed the impressions created by the 1792 deed. It is quite obvious that the family groups recorded in the documents were female centered and unstable. The available documents indicate that the nuclear family had completely broken down by 1804, and that some Mattamuskeet descendents could not even provide minimal care for their children. Surnames during this period were passed on from the mother, and a considerable amount of miscegenation apparently took place. The Mattamuskeet descendents were not mentioned in the Hyde County Records for thirty-two years following the 1804 apprentice bonds. Individuals with Mattamuskeet surnames were occasionally mentioned in the Federal Census Records of the intervening years. None of the records after 1804 referred to individuals with Mattamuskeet surnames as

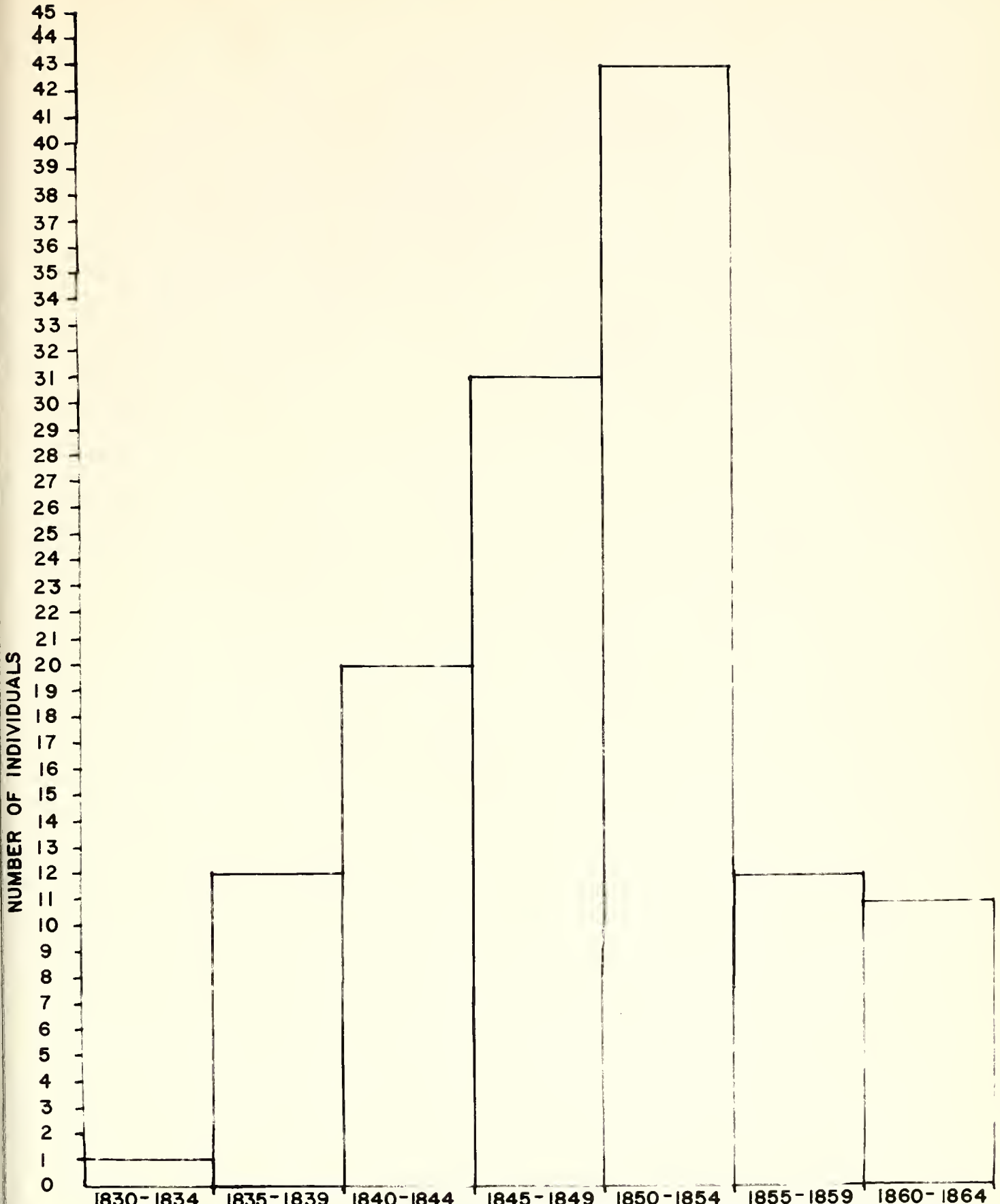
Indians, but instead included them in the category "free persons of color." The Mattamuskeet descendents thus became part of a group that enjoyed a social status only slightly higher than slaves. Furthermore, the extant records of the early nineteenth century indicate that the Mattamuskeet descendents may have enjoyed low relative status within the "free persons of color" group.

The "free persons of color" in Hyde County were largely ignored in official county records until the last thirty years before the Civil War. They did not own land, and,for the first time in the history of Hyde County, blacks and Indians were no longer being apprenticed because of their social status. The only apprentice bonds that appeared in the Hyde County records from 1804 to 1834 dealt with the apprenticeship of orphans. That situation changed dramatically during the 1830's. The last thirty years before the Civil War were marked by social upheavals created by a series of slave uprisings in the southern states, and the growth of the abolitionist movement in both the North and the South. The famous Nat Turner Rebellion took place in southern Virginia in 1831. A much less serious "slave uprising" took place in Hyde County in the same year (see appendix 38). The Hyde County "slave uprising" took the form of a slave assaulting a white man. This event appears to have been the act of a single slave. The situation was made more serious by the later reports of an outside agitator in the form of one Rev. Thompson, who visited Hyde County in 1834 (see appendix 38) and supposedly encouraged slaves to rebel against their masters. These were rather trivial events, but in the context of their times were fully sufficient to arouse the fear and indignation of the Hyde County slave holders. Furthermore, the North Carolina General Assembly had stripped the "free persons of color" of most

of their rights by 1835 (Dial and Eliades, 1975, 39-41). The events that took place in Hyde County from 1834 to the Civil War must then be considered as products of their time and were in no measure unique to that county.

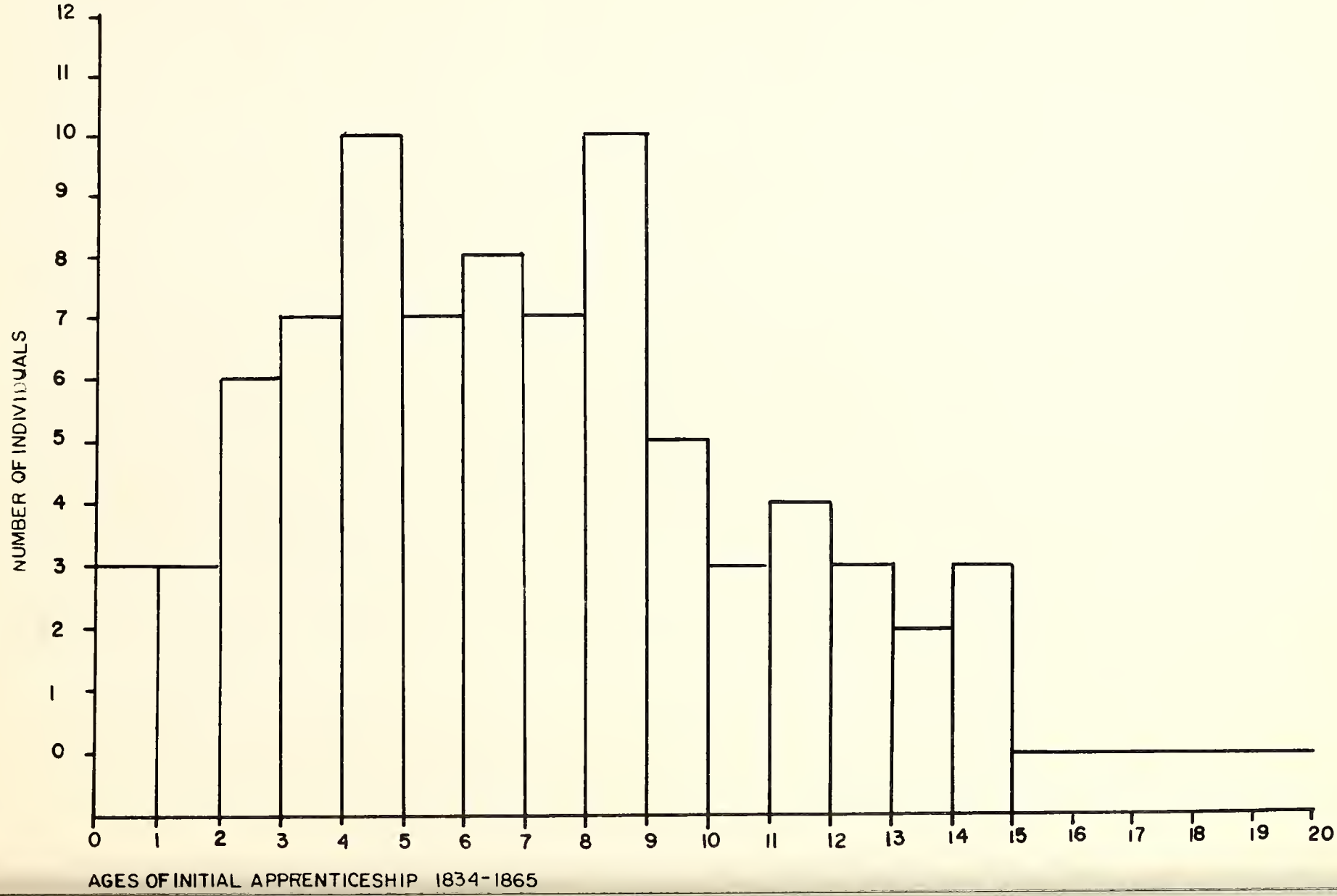
The "free persons of color" were apparently viewed as potential allies to the slaves in Hyde County during this period. Also, it was apparently becoming more difficult to acquire new slaves. The Hyde County Records do not contain a formal statement of the rationale for what followed, but the records contain ample evidence that the children of "free persons of color" were apprenticed en masse from 1834 to 1865. A total of one hundred and thirteen "free persons of color" were apprenticed in Hyde County during that time. This represented a significant proportion of the potentially available children of this category. The 1850 Federal Census indicates that there was a total of 256 "free persons of color" in the county at that time. Two hundred and twenty-seven "free persons of color" were listed in Hyde County in the 1860 Federal Census. Most of the apprenticeships were drawn up from the mid 1840's to the mid 1850's (see figure 3). It is probable that well over half of the children of the "free persons of color" became apprentices during this period. These children were as a rule apprenticed at an early age, and remained apprentices until their twenty-first year (see figure 4). Most of the males apprenticed during this time were bound as farmers. The females were bound as seamstresses or house servants. Few of these children were taught specialized trades, and no provisions were made by their masters to teach them to read and write. The apprenticeship system, as implemented for the children of "free persons of color," offered the participants little in exchange for their labor.

Figure 3. Apprenticeships by Five Year Increments for "Free Persons of Color" in Hyde County from 1830-1864.



APPRENTICESHIPS BY FIVE YEAR INCREMENTS FOR "FREE PERSONS OF COLOR" IN HYDE COUNTY FROM 1830 - 1864

Figure 4. Ages of Initial Apprenticeship for Hyde County "Free Persons of Color" from 1834 through 1865.


NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
AGES OF INITIAL APPRENTICESHIP 1834-1865

Children with surnames attributable to the Mattamuskeet were well represented among the apprentice bonds of this period. Twelve persons with the surname of Longtom, and twelve with the Mackey surname were apprenticed (see appendices 40 and 41). Other families of probable Indian descent are also represented in the records. The Collins family was represented by apprentice bonds on ten different individuals. One member of the Elks family was apprenticed. The Barber family, which had at least partial Indian descent, was represented by eleven individuals, and the Chance family was represented by a single bond. It is probable that other "free persons of color" families were descended from Indians, but no level of proof exists to prove that supposition.

The results of the unofficial apprenticeship were simple and direct. The Longtom family rapidly declined in number, and according to the 1870 Federal Census, had totally disappeared from Hyde County by that year. There is no hint in the Hyde County Records concerning their fate, and as yet, no data has been developed from other sources to explain their demise. It is probable that the Longtoms left Hyde County during this period, but it is certainly possible that this family lost its members to other causes. The Mackey family became dispersed over a wide area of the county. By 1870 the Federal Census indicates that there were Mackeys living in Currituck Township in southwest Hyde County, as well as Fairfield Township on the western side of Lake Mattamuskeet (see appendix 44).

A more insidious result of this apprenticeship policy was the loss of Indian identity. Since many of the children of the Mattamuskeet descendents had been removed from their homes and families at a young age and placed under the care of whites, there was little opportunity for the older generation to pass on whatever elements remained of their Indian heritage.

There was little to distinguish the former "free persons of color" and the newly emancipated blacks in Hyde County following the Civil War. Although a few of the former "free persons of color" of Hyde County had received specialized training for skilled professions, most had not been taught professions that placed them in a position to successfully compete with the former slaves. Former slaves had been trained as farmers practically from birth. Their former masters were more likely to utilize them as tenant farmers because of that training and possibly because of a paternalistic interest in their welfare. The former "free persons of color" were thus placed in a disadvantageous position. They were,as a group, both illiterate and propertyless.

All of the "free persons of color" had been classified as mulattos in the 1850 Federal Census, but were distinguished as blacks or mulattos in the following census. Marriages between "free persons of color" and slaves had been prohibited by North Carolina statutes well before the Civil War, but the "Unlawfull Negro Marriages" file in the Hyde County Records (see Appendix 39 for an example) indicate that mixture between the two groups was indeed taking place during this period. A study of the marriage records of the Mackey family of Hyde County indicates that mixture between these Mattamuskeet descendents and blacks increased tremendously following the Civil War. A family of black Mackeys moved to Hyde County from South Carolina following the Civil War (Hyde County Marriage Records and Personal Interviews with Napoleon Mackey and Janey B. Mackey). This represented the first instance in which a family with the surname of Mackey who were not Mattamuskeets had resided in Hyde County. Their presence obscured the relationship of the contemporary Mackeys with the Mattamuskeets of that surname. These relationships were further obscured by the fact that the two

Mackey families intermarried rather freely (Hyde County Records, Marriage Bonds). The same course of events took place in regards to the other families in Hyde County who were of at least partial Indian descent, and culminated in a complete loss of any Indian identity among most of those families.

One family of Mackeys has retained firm knowledge of their partial Indian descent, although they have no awareness of the group identity of their Indian ancestors. The contemporary spokesman for this family is Napoleon "Poley" Mackey who resides in Fairfield, North Carolina. Napoleon Mackey traces his Indian descent to his great-grandfather, Benjamin Mackey, who was supposedly a "pure-blooded" Indian. The Hyde County Records do offer data concerning Benjamin Mackey and his household in the nineteenth century. Benjamin Mackey was born, presumably in Hyde County, between 1825 and 1830 (See appendices 43 and 44). He married Mary Jane Barber of Hyde County in 1853 (Hyde County Marriage Records). Mary Jane Barber was apparently the daughter of Bartie and Morena Barber (Federal Census, 1850) and was about fifteen years old at the time of her marriage. Miss Dessie Barber, granddaughter of Benjamin and Mary Jane Mackey, has stated that Mary Jane Mackey's mother was white, but this was not indicated in the available records (Miss Dessie Barber, 1975). Benjamin and Mary Jane Mackey had two sons and three daughters aged one to seven years by 1860 (Federal Census, 1860), but the 1870 census listed only two daughters remaining in the household (Federal Census, 1870). Napoleon Mackey's grandmother was Clarissa Mackey and his grandfather was Washington Hearse. Nothing could be determined from the Hyde County Records concerning Washington Hearse. Napoleon Mackey's parents were Benjamin J. Mackey and Laura Lu Mackey. Laura Lu Mackey was the daughter of Henry Barber and Hettie Mackey (Hyde County Marriage Records). Napoleon Mackey married Geneva Burrus in 1921.

His wife apparently has no claim to Indian ancestry. Napoleon Mackey, when interviewed in 1975, asserted his knowledge of his Indian ancestry, and named several other Hyde County families which he believed could also claim at least partial Indian descent. Prominant among those were the Collins, Barber, Chance, Clayton and Bryant families (Napoleon Mackey 1975).

It is significant that Benjamin Mackey passed on some knowledge of his Indian ancestry to his descendents. Benjamin Mackey was never apprenticed, and was apparently able to go through a type of enculturation denied to many of his relatives. Benjamin Mackey's work history apparently varied little from the other Indian descendents. Benjamin Mackey began his work career as a laborer, and worked as a logger in the swamps around Fairfield, North Carolina. Later he became a tenant farmer, and worked land near Fairfield that belonged to a Mr. Cotter. He died around the turn of the century (Mackey 1975).

It may already be too late to gather much in the way of oral history from the Mattamuskeet descendents. The trend among those families since the Civil War towards increased mixture with black families, as well as the apprenticeship policy in the early nineteenth century has effectively destroyed all but a very dim awareness of their "Indianess." It is unfortunate that Frank Speck did not visit Hyde County when he came to North Carolina in search of descendents of the Machapunga Indians in 1916. His search took him instead to Roanoke Island in Dare County where he reported the existence of four families which claimed Indian descent. The surnames mentioned by Speck were Pugh , Daniels, Berry, and Wescott. Speck claimed that the individuals he met traced their ancestry to Israel Pierce, who had lived near the Pungo River west of Lake Mattamuskeet in Hyde County. Speck further remarked that no vestige of their Indian culture remained, and that they did not know to what tribe their ancestors had belonged

(Speck 1916, 272). Speck did assert that those individuals were descendents of the Machapunga tribe, but offered no proof to substantiate his claim (Speck 1916, 272).

SUMMARY

The history of the Mattamuskeets and their descendents may be typical of small fragmented triracial groups in other areas of the eastern United States. The Mattamuskeets lost their land very early. The key to that loss evidently was a combination of small group size and lack of adequate leadership. These factors were probably compounded by pressure from white settlers, and the ready market for land that those settlers provided.

The population of the Mattamuskeets was augmented by the addition of a few of the surviving Indians from Hatteras and Roanoke Island in the mid-eighteenth century, but the group that resulted lacked cohesiveness and property.

The Mattamuskeets and their descendents were not represented in the Hyde County Records during period in which they owned little or nothing of value that was desirable to the whites. The Indians of Hyde County never held public office and were not even represented on the tax lists. Therefore, little was preserved in the records concerning the Indians from the time they sold their reservation in 1761 until they sold it again in 1792. It is quite evident from the available material that the Hyde County Indians declined in both population and social cohesiveness during the second half of the eighteenth century. It is unlikely that much of their original Indian culture survived to 1800. There is ample evidence that this trend continued into the nineteenth century, and was accelerated through mixture with both whites and blacks. The Mattamuskeet descendents were not referred to as Indians after 1804, and were generally grouped with the free blacks in Hyde County under the title of "free persons of color."

The policy of mass apprenticeships of the children of "free persons of color" in Hyde County from 1834 to 1865 undoubtedly destroyed what vestiges of Indian culture remained among the Mattamuskeet descendents. This effect culminated in the almost total lack of Indian identity evidenced by the contemporary Mattamuskeet descendents in Hyde County.

Indians in the eastern United States who have retained their identity as Indians had histories that were significantly different from the Mattamuskeet descendents. The Pamunkey and Mattaponi of Virginia, as examples, both retained at least portions of their reservations and much higher populations than the Mattamuskeets(see Garrow 1974). Other groups, such as the Lumbees of Robeson County, North Carolina, although lacking knowledge of their origins, retained well developed knowledge of their Indian ancestry. The Lumbees never had a reservation, but do have a very large population (see Dial and Eliades 1975 for a good account of the Lumbees and their history).

The major methodological hypothesis presented in this paper has been proven for the Mattamuskeet example. It was obviously possible in the case of the Mattamuskeet to begin with an historically documented group, research county records, and eventually identify comtemporary descendents where none were previously known. The general applicability of this methodology remains untested. Future research projects of this type will have to be done on other North Carolina groups to determine whether or not this technique can be projected beyond the boundaries of the Mattamuskeet.

The working hypothesis that it is possible to extract particular social data from documents that were not designed to reflect that data could not be adequately tested in this paper. Supportive evidence from archaeological research must be developed in order to validate that hypothesis for

the Mattamuskeet example. Well planned and implemented archaeological research could certainly provide insights into the settlement pattern, population, social change, and perhaps even the kinship patterns of the Mattamuskeet. Hopefully this paper will provide the needed impetus for that archaeological research.

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Appendix 1

John Squire's Will; 20 July 1723: Beaufort County Wills.

North Carolina

In the name of God Amen

I John Squire of the precinct of Hyde being of sound mind & perfect memory, praise be therefore given to Almighty God, & calling to mind the uncertainty of this present life, do make & ordain this my present last will and testament in manner & form following (viz) first and principally I commend my soul into the hands of the Almighty God, hoping merits, death & passion of my Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ to receive full & free pardon & forgiveness of all my sins, and to inherit eternal life, and my body I commit to the earth to be intered at the discretion of my Executrix hereinafter named and as to making such small temporal Estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I do give and bequeath the same wholly and absolutely unto my beloved wife Mary Squire whome I do appoint sole Executrix to this my said last will & testament and I do hereby revoke, , & utterly make void all former wills, testaments, bequests, gifts, or legacies by me at any time heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed & set my hand & seal the twentieth day of July Ano. Dom. 1723

his
Signed sealed probated John X Squire seal
and in presence of mark
T. White
Benjamin Hallowell

Appendix 2

Complete Deed Reference; 20 July, 1717: Beaufort County Record of Deeds, 1697-1729.

Know all men by these Presents that I John Squires for and in Consideration of the sum of seven Pounds to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof I do acknowledge, do make over all my right; title and interest of the within mentioned tract of land (labour excepted) unto Richard Jasper, his heirs and assigns forever; as witness my hand this 20 day of July 1717

Test sign
Jno Tillington John Esquires
Jno Drinkwater

Appendix 3

Complete Document; 1 April, 1727: North Carolina Secretary of State Office, Land Grant Library, File #404.

Know Ye that we do hereby Give & Grant unto King Squiere and the rest of the Indians commonly called the Mattamuskeet Indians, a tract of Land containing by Estimation 10,240 Acres lying at Mattamuskeet on pamplico sound Beginning at the Mouth of old Mattamuskeet creek runing up that creek, and the Northernmost Branch of it to the head thereof, thence to the Lake $S^{O}W^{S}$ (gap) pole, then along the Lake Southerly to Matchapungo Bluff woods, thence $N^{O}E^{S}$ to pamplico sound, thence along pamplico sound to the first Station - To Have and To Hold Given this first day of April 1727-Witness R. Everard, W. Reed, C. Gale, I. Lovick, E. Moseley, F. Foster, E. Gale, I. Worley---

Appendix 4

Complete Document; 1 April, 1727: North Carolina Secretary of State Office, Land Grant Library, File 76.

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatine, and the rest of the true and absolute Lords Proprietors of Carolina, to persons to whome these presents shall come Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting- Know ye that we the said Lords and absolute proprietors, for and in consideration of the Sum of two Buck Skins in hand paid to our Resever General by King Squieres and the rest of the Indians, commonly called the Mattamuskeet Indians, we hereby Give, Grant, Sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm unto the said Squieres, and, and the rest of the Indians commonly called the Mattamuskeet Indians, a tract of Land lying and being at Mattamuskeet on Pamplycoe sound, containing by Estimation, Ten Thousand two hundred and forty acres Beginning at the Mouth of old Mattamuskeet creek, runing up that creek and the Northern most branch of it to the head thereof, thence to the Lake $S^{O}W^{S}$ (gap) pole, then along the Lake Southerly to Matchapungo Bluff woods, then $N^{O}E^{S}$ to Pamlicoe sound, from thence along Pamlicoe sound to the first Station-- To Have and to Hold the said Land, with all rights and Priviledges of Hunting, Hacoking, Fishing and Fowling, with all woods, waters and rivers, with all profits and commoditys and Hereditaments to the same Belonging or appertaining, Except one half of all Gold and Silver Mines unto him the said King Squieres and Mattamuskeet Indians his Heirs and Assigns forever, Yielding and paying unto us and our Heirs and Successors Yearly, every 29th day of September the fee rent of one Shilling, for every hundred acres Hereby Granted to be Holden of us our Heirs and Successors, in free and Common Sochage Given under the Seal of the Colloney, the first day of April, one Thousand seven hundred and twenty seven

Witness our Trusty and well Beloved Sir Richd. Everard, Baron.L Governor, and the rest of our Trusty and well Beloved Councellors who have hereunto set their Hands--

C. Gale
I. Worley
Edm.d Gale

Tho. Harvey
Francis Forster
E. Mosely
I. Lovick

Rich.d Everard
W.m Reed

Appendix 5

Deed Abstract; 27 September, 1731: Hyde County Record of Deeds. Vol H, pp. 96-97.

This Indenture made this 27 day of Sep.tr In ye year of our Lord god one Thousand Seven Hundred and thirty one and In ye third year of ye Reign of our Sovering Lord George ye Second...between John Squirs King of ye Arromuskeet Indians with the advice & consent of John Makey & Long Tom In the Precinct of Currituck & The County Arelbermerle & In ye Province of North Carolina...and Henry Gibbs of ye precinct and County & province above said...for and inconsideration of the Sum of Tenn pounds good Lawfull money of the province Province of North Carolina... a tract of Land situated Lying and being In ye province of North Carolina on ye South West Side of New Aromuskeet Creek Commonly known by ye name of 1 gap in deed 1 Containing by Estimation Six hundred & forty acres be ye Same more or Less begining at ye head of ye Said Creek a Southerly Course to ye head of 1 gap 1 Creek between ye said Henr gibbs y Ld John Squirs King...every of Rights and members and appurtainances what soever to geather with all houses orchards gardens fences woods waters high ground Sivaners y marshes and others lawfull money of North Carolina to be paid on demand on ye nonperformence of this present Righting of Endenture...

Signed Sealed and delivered in presents of us

John Selby
William his Spencer mark

his
John Squirss mark Seal
his
John Mackey mark Seal
his
Long Tom mark Seal

Note: Long Tom did not make his mark. P.G.

Appendix 6

Deed Abstract; 16 January, 1738: Hyde County Record of Deeds.
Vol. A, Part I, pp. 190-191

This Deed indentured and made the 16th of January 1738 Between John Squirs King of the Arromeskeet Indians... and David Jones of the other party... for and in Consideration of the Sum of twenty pounds Current Money of north Carolina... a certain tract or parcel of Land Containing three hundred acres Lying and Being in the South Side of Rattle Snake Hammuck Creek & binding on the other Side with the land of the Said Jones on the other Side to be the same more or Less...with all apportaninces....

In the Presents of us

John Squirs

Bell
Samuel Selby S

Appendix 7

Deed Abstract; 3 April 1739: Hyde County Record of Deeds,
Vol I, pp. 239-240.

North Carolina: To all to whome these presents shall Come. Know ye, that we John Squirs King of Mattamoskeet Indians & Charles Eden for an In Consideration of the Sum of Twelve pounds Virginia Money to us in hand paid by Morris Jones...a Certain parcel of Land by Estimation One Hundred Acres more or less y bounded as followeth from the head of Cedar Creek to the head of the Lone Creek Runing a South East Coses together all houses Orchards fenses y all other Appertances...this 3rd day Apl year of our Lord 1739.

his
Sealed y delivered John Squirs
in presents of Us. mark

his
T. Lowther Charles Eden
mark

Same Simmons

Note: this was copied from the Currituck Co. records & entered in the Hyde Co. Records in 1793.

Appendix 8

Deed Abstract; 4 April, 1739: Hyde County Record of Deeds, Vol D & E, p. 192.

To all Christian People to whom these presents Shall Come Know ye that I John Squires King of Mattamaskeet and Charles Eden of the County of Currituck and province of North Carolina for and in Consideration of the sum of Fifty pounds Current money of Great Britton to me in hand paid... by David Jones of the precit and province of North Carolina...a certain parcel of Land lying at Mattamaskeet Butted and bounded as follows beginning at a small gut Binding upon Samuel Stow running up the main Creek to a small creek called Strahan running up to the head from thence to a small l_gap_l Containing two hundred and fifty acres more or less...with all appurtenances...this forth Day of April 1739.

Test
Currituck) Niclas Lund
County) Samuel Stow

his
John Squires Seal
mark
his
Charles Eden Seal
mark

Appendix 9

Deed Abstract; 2 July, 1739: Hyde County Record of Deeds, Vol. B, Part II, pp. 710-711.

This Indenture made this Second Day of July in ye year of our Lord God one Thousand Seven hundred and Tharty nine...Between us John Squiers King of arormeskeet Indians With the advice and Consent of John Mackey and Long Tomb in ye County of Curituck and in ye province of North Carolina...and henry gibbs of ye County and province above S^d^ of ye other party...for and in consideration of ye Sum of Twenty pounds of good and Lawfull money of ye S^d^ Province...above Said Gibbs planter... a tract of Land Situated Lieing and being In ye afores^d^ on ye Sowth west Side of old arormosskeet Creek Beginning at the head of Long Creek and Runing a west Course three hundred and twenty perches and from thence running a North Course three hundred and twenty perches to ye head of ye main Creek and Running Toward the S^d^ Creek to ye mouth of the Said Creek and from thence to ye first Station ye River Sions (?) and Remainder... with these and Every Right and members and apertainance what so ever together with all hoses orchards Gardens fences Woods waters high ground Survanias and marshes and all other appertainances....

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In the Presents of us

his
John Squirs
mark

John Taylor
his
James Baker
Mark

Note: registered in Currituck Co. 4 Oct. 1739; registered Hyde Co. 3 March 1778. P. G.

Appendix 10

Deed Abstract; 2 July 1739: Hyde County Record of Deeds, Vol. H, pp 95-96.

This Indenture made This second day of July in ye year of our Lord god on Thousand seven hundred and thirty nine...by us John Squirs King of the Aromuskeet Indians with ye Advice of and Consent of John Mckey & Long Tom in ye County of Currituck and in the province of North Carolina the on party and Henry Gibbs of ye County and province above s^{d} of ye other party...for and in Consideration of Twenty pounds proclamation money of North Carolina...on Track of Land Situated Lying and being in ye province and County aforesaid, begining at ye mouth of a little Creek going out of ye main Creek Called by ye name of Spencers or Midle Creek Runing S^{o}67 w' 80 pole to great gum in the swamp from ye s^{d} gum North 45W to a nother great gum y^{n} East down ye Creek 655 perches to ye first Station being for 444 Acres of Land ye Reversions and Reminders of all and singular of ye afore said granted premises...and appertainances whatsoever....

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In presents of

John Taylor
his
James Baker
mark

his
John Squires
mark

North Carolina)
Currituck Co.) essence of this entry is that John Squires acknowledged receiving Ł100 Current Money, not Ł20 for the property. P.G.

This deed was validated and registered in Currituck Co. on 4 Oct. 1739 & copied in Hyde Co. book H in 1789. P.G.

Appendix 11

Deed Abstract; 16 July, 1742: Hyde Co. Deeds Volume C, pp. 307-308. (This deed book is 1787-1789: The deed was evidently misfiled.)

North Carolina) To all to whom these presents Shall
Hyde County) Come I John Squires King of the
Arromuskeet Indians of the County and Province
Aforesaid Sendeth Greeting.

Know ye that I the said John Squires aforesaid for and in Consideration of the Sum of one hundred pounds Current money of this Province to me in hand paid before the ensealing and Delivery of these presents by Francis Credle of the Province of Virginia and County of Norfolk planter...a Certain parcel of Land and marsh lying and being in in new arromuskeet in the County of Currituck afore Said Containing one hundred and fifty acres and thus Bounded (vis) Beginning at a Small Gutt Runing out of the main Creek to down the main creek fifty three

perches to a post in the mouth then Runing South west three hundred and twenty perches to a gum a corner tree then west north west to Henry Gibbs Junior line So along the Said line to the first Station with all Woods orchards Gardens and fences together with all profits Comoditys and hereditaments unto the Same belonging or in wise appurtaining the Same being the plantation whereon I the Said John Squires do now reside...this Sixteenth day of July one thousand Seven Hundred & forty two.

Signed Sealed & Delivered) his
of this the) John Squires
mark

William Credle

Appendix 12

Deed Abstract; 22 April 1746: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part I, pp. 213-216.

...twenty second day of April...seventeen hundred & forty six between Longtom & Charles Squirs of Hyde County in North Carolina Indians Casson Brinson of onslow County...said Long Tom & Charles Squirs & the Rest of the Indians...six Pounds Virginia Currency...a Certain tract or parcel of Land & Plantation Containing sixty five Acres...lying on the Indian Ridge at Arromasket lying between Wm Creedles Land & Henry Gibbs Land which Land is Known by the name of Long toms rice patch & begins (unintelligible) in the edge of the Lake & Runing along the said Creedles Line one the one side and another side along a Line of marked trees made by Charles Squirs by the order of his father John Squirs King of said Indians which Land is part of ten thousand two hundred and forty Acres by Estimation granted to said Indians by Patent in the time Proprietors owning the Province and now Transfered & made over to said Brinson by said Indians as by Deed appears to have and to hold the said Plantation tract or parcel of Land together with all and Singular the houses out houses yards Gardens Barns Stables orchards fields meadows fences with all woods waters and Rivers with all (unintelligible) & all other ye Premisses & appurtenances....

witnesses
Samuel Selby Junior
Samuel Selby, Senior

Registrar-Jos. Tart

signed
his
Long Tom
mark
his
John Mackey
mark
his
George Squirs
mark

note: no seals

Appendix 13

Deed Abstract; 20 August 1746: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A., Part I, pp. 216 - 218.

... I George Squirs with the Consent of all the Arromasket Indians... of one hundred pounds current money of the Province...presents by Samuel Selby Sen^{r} of the County & Province...Parcel of Land situate lying and being on the So west side of Wiasaken Creek containing by Estimation fifty acres be the same more or less and bounded as follows with beginning at the mouth of Curduging gut or Branch so Running along Thomas Robbs Line that was formerly so to a small pine then along Indians neck line down to the Creek and so up the Creek to the first Station for fifty acres more or less...with all the Right members priviledges appurtenances...here of I am the true and Lawfull owner of the said Bargained premisses and Lawfully seized possessed hereof as a good and perfect Estate of Inheritance and have in myself good Rightfull power and Lawfull authority to grant and convey the same... twenty day of August in the year of our God one thousand seven hundred and forty six...

witnesses
James McIntosh
Samuel Selby Jun^{r}

signed
his
George Squirs seal
mark

Registrar-Jos. Tart

Appendix 14

Deed Abstract; 14 May 1747: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part I, pp. 246-247.

...fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty seven...by me John Mackey and Joseph Rusel heirs to the said Land of Arromaskeet Given by the Governor and Council to John Squirs and John Mackey...Morice Jones of the said Province and County of Hyde aforesaid of the other party...the said John Mackey for and in consideration of fifty pounds current money of the said Province... all that parcel of Land lying and being upon the second Creek of hogil and containing two hundred Acres more or less lying and being in the County and Province aforesaid up the same from the head of the Creek A Cross the same Land a West Course and from thence Northerly upon the Back of the same containing two hundred Acres more or less....

witnesses
Thos Jones
his
Amos Pasons
mark

Registrar Jos. Tart

signed in order
his
John Mackey
mark
his
Joseph Rusel
mark
his
Joshua Squirs
mark

Appendix 15

Deed Abstract; 24 February, 1747/8: Hyde County Record of Deeds, Vol. A, Part I, pp. 343-345.

This Indenture made the twenty fourth day of February and in the year of Our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and fourty Seven Eight... by me Charles Squires King of the Arromoskeet Indians with the advise and Consent of the other Indians in the County of Hyde in Province of North Carolina the one party and Waterman Emerry of the Said County and province of the other party... for and in Consideration of fifty pounds Currant Money of North Carolina... one tract of Land Situated lying and being in the Province and County aforesaid Begining at the head of James Bakes line at a marked gum runing N. W. half a Mile to a poplar from thence S^{O} to the head of Morriss Jones Line and all the Land Mars. Survanars within the Said bounds being three Hundred acres... with their and every Right and member and Appurtanances whatsoever together with all houses Orchards Gardines finces Woods waters high Ground Survanars Marshes and all other appurtanances....

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presents of us

his
Charles Squires
mark

J. Davisson
John Ree

Appendix 16

Deed Abstract; 25 February, 1748/9: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part I, pp. 321-322.

North Carolina
Hyde County

...I John Mackea of the County and province Planter for and in Consideration of forty pounds Current Money of North Carolina...the said Joseph Russell Mackea...by these presents...one Certain piece or parcle of Land Situate and Lying in Wissocking Containing by Estimation one hundred Acres More or less and bounded as followeth Beginning at a gut that Runs out of the Creek by Said Mackeas Orchard on the South Side and so Runing a North Course to Sam Selby's line to have and to hold... with all the Appurtanances, priviledges and Commodities...I am the true Sole and Lawfull owner of the above Bargained premises as Perfect Estate of Inheritance....

February the 25th day of 1748/9

his
In the presents of John Makey Seal
mark
George Turner
Samuell Silby Jn^{r}

Appendix 17

Deed Abstract; 3 March 1748: Hyde County Record of Deeds, Vol. A, Part I, pp. 312-314.

North Carolina) To all People to whome these Presents Shall come Greeting
Hyde County) Know ye that I John Mackea of the County and province aforesaid planter for and In consideration of forty pounds Current Money of North Carolina... Unto him the said Sam[le] Selby... on Certain piece or parcil of Land Situate and Lying in Wissocken by estimation fifty Acres more or less and bounded As followeth. Begining at the Mouth of a gut on the South side of Wissocken Creek then runing with a line made by George Squires and John Mackea Runing a South East half a mile then runing a West Course to the head of a line of Tho[s] Roobs then runing with the said Roobs line to the Main Creek to the first station...with all appurtanances priviledges and Commadation to the same belonging...I am the true sole and Lawfull owner of the above Bargained premisses as perfect Estate of Interitance...as witness my hand and Seal this third day of March 1748.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In the presents of us

his
John Macke Seal
mark

Sam[el] Selby Jun[r]
William Selby

Appendix 18

Deed Abstract; 19 June, 1749: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part I, pp. 333-335.

This Indenture made this Nineteenth day of June in the year of Our Lord God One Thousand Seven Hundred and forty Nine and in the twenty first Year of the Reign of Our Majesty George the Second....By us Charles Squires Proprietor of Arromuskeet in the County of Hyde in Province of North Carolina Afos of the one part and John Carriwon of the County and Province aforesaid...for and in Consideration of One hundred pounds Current Money of North Carolina...a piece of Land Situate Lying and being in the Province and County Aforesiad Begining at a Mulberry on the South Side of Arromuskeet Lake Joining Upon Mosses Prescott's Land. Runing west along the said Lake to Marked poplar tree from thence runing Out South half a Mile to a mark Maple tree from thence runing East to Gum tree Marked Operset to the first Station then Runing North to the first Station Marked Mulberry tree being One hundred and fifty Acres be it more or less of Land...together with all houses Orchards & Gardens fences Wood & waters high Ground Survaners and Marshes....

Signed Sealed and
Delivered in presents of
Us

his
Char. Squires
mark

John Lockhart

Waitman his Emary
mark

Appendix 19

Deed Abstract; 21 June 1749: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part I, pp. 277-278.

...twenty first day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and forty Nine by and between Charles Squires King of the Arromeskeet Engans...and David Jones of the said province and County of Hyde... the Sum of fifty po Current Money of the province... all that parcel of Land lying and being on the north Side of Strawhorns Creek begining at the Gum branch and from thence up the Creek to the Cyprus Swamp and from thence Est No weast up the Said Swamp to contain five hundred acres lying and being in the County and Province Aforesaid... with every Right title member and Appurtenance whatsoever....

witnesses

Thomas Jones
David Jones

signed in order

his
Charles Squires mark Seal

his
Joshua Squires mark Seal

John Mackey .. .

Registrar R Seirmont

Appendix 20

Deed Abstract; 30 June, 1749: Hyde County Record of Deeds, Vol. A, Part I, pp. 346-348.

This Indenture made This Thirtyeth day of June in the year of our Lord God one Thousand Seven Hundred and fourty Nine and in the twenty second year of Our Majestys Reign George the Second... By us Charles Squires and John Mackkey and with the advice and Consent of all the Arromoskeet Indians in the County of Hyde and in the Province of North Carolina the one party and Samuel Stow of the County and Province above Mentioned of the other party. Witnesseth that we the Aforesaid Charles Squires and John Mackey for and In Consideration of the Sum of one hundred and ten pounds Current money of North Carolina...one tract or parcel of Marsh Situated on the East Side and at the Mouth of Wusacken Creek Begining at a Cedar post at the head of the lone tree Creek Runing with David Jones line to the head of Sedar Bush Bay and then from thence Runing Sundry course with the sound Round Complying with all the Marsh and Land from the Aforesaid David Jones line so Runing to the first Station Sedar post quantity three hundred Acres of Marsh and Land be it More or less...together with all houses Orchards Gardines finces Woods waters high Grounds Suvanars Marshes & all other Appurtanaces Thereunto belonging....

Signed Sealed and
Delivered In presents
of Us

James Davisson
his
Joshua Squires
mark
his
Stephen Harris
mark
his
Thomas Arrowpox
mark

his
Charles Squires Seal
mark
his
Capt. John Mackey Seal
mark

Appendix 21

Deed Abstract; 24 November 1752: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 599-600.

...we Charles George Joshua and Timothy Squirs Malimuskeet Indians of the County and province aforesaid for and in Cinsideration of the Sum of Eighty three pounds Current money money of the Colony of Virginia of the value of Eighty Eight pounds ten Shillings and Eight pence Proclimation money...by William Stevenson Pedlar and trader in the Province aforesaid...tract of Land Containing ten thousand and two hundred and forty Acres lying and being in Hyde County in the Province of North Carolina aforesaid to have and to hold the Said ten thousand two hundred and forty acres of Land by estimation unto him the said William Stevenson...this twenty fourth day of November 1752....

witnesses
Ja^{s} Cravene
Will^{m} Mearns
Will^{m} Horsby (or Hornsby)
In Greenfield

signed in order
his
Charles Squires Seal
mark

Seal

Seal

his
Timothy Squires Seal
mark

Registrar Step^{n} Denning
registered Oct. 24, 1757

Appendix 22

Lease Abstract; 24 November 1752: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 601-603.

...twenty fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and fifty two between Charles Squires King of the Arromeskeet Indians and the rest of the said Nation of the County of Hyde... and William Stevenson of the Province aforesaid trader...for the Sum of Eighty Eight pounds ten Shillings and Eight pence proclamation money to us...as also the rents hereafter Reserved... a certain tract of Land with all the appurtenances thereun to belonging or in any wise appurtaining Containing by estimation ten thousand and two hundred and forty Acres. Situate Lying and being in Hyde County in the Province aforesaid at Mattimuskeet on Pamplico Sound Buting and Bounding as follows (To wit) Begining at the Mouth of Old Mattimuskeet Creek Runing up that Creek and the northernmost branch of it to the head thereof. Thence to the Lake S:W: poles then along the Lake Southerly to Machapongo Bluf woods then N.E. to Pamplico Sound and from thence along Pantico Sound to the first Station... During the first term of Ninety-Nine years from the (unintelligible)...and paying yearly unto the Said Charles Squires his heirs and Successors the yearly Rent of one pepper corn in and upon the feast of Saint Michaell the Ark Angele If demanded...the Said hereby Demised Land and premises or any part Except the Liberty of hunting on the Said demised Land and Premises which we hereby Reserve to us the Said Charles Squires and the rest of the Matimuskeet Indians during our Natural Lives....

witnesses
Ja^{s} Craven
Will^{m} Mearns
Will^{m} Horsby (or Hornsby)
In Greenfield

signed
his
Charles Squires Seal
mark

Appendix 23

Deed Abstract; 24 November 1752: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 603-605.

...twenty fourth day of November One Thousand Seven hundred and fifty two by and between Charles Squires, George Squires, Joshua Squires and Timothy Squires, Chief men of the Malimuskeet Indians of the one part and William Stevenson merchant or Pedlar in the Province aforesaid of the other part...consideration of the the (SIC) sum of Eighty three pounds Current money of the Colony of Virginia...Once Certain tract of Land lying and being at Malimuskeet on Pamptico Sound in the Province aforesaid Containing by estimation Ten thousand two hundred and forty Acres Begining at the Mouth of Old Matimuskeet Creek Runing up the Creek and the Northernmost Branch of it to the head thereof thence to the Lake S. W: Pole then Along the Lake Southerly to Machapongo Bluff woods thence N.E. to Pamptico Sound and from along Pamptico Sound to the first station

Containing as aforesaid with all and Singular the Rights herediments Appurtanances and apendants whatsoever to the Said land belonging or in any wise appurtaining.

witnesses
Ja^{s} Craven
Will^{m} Mearns
Will^{m} Hornsby (or Horsby)
In Greenfield

witness
George Turner
his
Benjamin Snell
mark

signed
his
Charles Squires Seal
mark

Seal

Registrar Step^{n} Denning
registered Oct^{br} 24th 1757

Seal

his
Timothy Squires Seal
mark

Appendix 24

Deed Abstract; 8 September 1755: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 535-536.

...I George Squires of Terel County and province of North Carolina for and in consideration of ten pounds...by John Linton of Hyde County...One hundred Acres of Land lying on the head of Middle Creek Binding on Capt^{n} Henry Gibb's line Runing West-North west Including the Said Land in Equal Length. Breadth as doth by Law Require with all the Rights Priviledges thereunto Appurtaining...I am the true Sole and Lawfull Owner of the Above Bargained Land...this Eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord 1755.

witnesses
David Duncan
Thomas Jones
Morris Jones
John Jennett

Registrar Step^{n} Denning

signed in order
his
George Squires Seal
mark
his
John Mackey Seal
mark
his
Charles Squires Seal
mark

Appendix 25

Deed Abstract; 11 June 1755: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, p.508.

...I George Squires of Hyde in the province of North Carolina Planter... in Consideration...of five Shillings Current Money of this Province... paid...by Richard W^m Silvester of the County of Norfolk...of Virginia Planter...a Certain parcel of Land lying on the East-Side of Arromuskeet lake and begining at Samuell Smiths North Corner tree and from thence a Westly course down the Lake and Along the Lake Southerly Courses to Esquire Gibbs line and Samuell Smiths line to the first station, including the Cypruss Swamp, containing three hundred be the same more or less with all profits heridertiments...we the said George Squires and Charles Squires... this Eleventh day of June 1755.

witnesses
John Clewes
Danaell Wills
William Silvester

signed in order

his
George Squires Seal
mark

his
Charles Squires Seal
mark

Registrar Step^n Dening

Appendix 26

Deed Abstract; 27 September 1755: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 527-528.

...I George Squires and Charles Squires and John Mackey Indians of Arrimuskeet in the County of Hyde...in Consideration of the Sum of fifty Pounds Proclamation Money...by John Jennett of the County and Province aforesaid...Three hundred Acres of Land lying and being between Samuell Smiths line and Joseph Gibbs line and binding on Bedmons line. Begining at the upper corner of Bedmons line of the Et Side and Runing along Samuell Smiths Line till it comes to Joseph Gibbs line and thence along the said Gibbs to the North Corner thence about a North Course along the Swamp till it bares a West Course to the first Station so concluding all the houses orchards fences and priviledges...this 27^th day of September ano Dom 1755....

witnesses
John Lockhart
John Linton

signed in order

his
Charles Squires Seal
mark

his
John Mackey Seal
mark

his
George Squires Seal
mark

And that the said Indians
Indians is firmly bound and agreed by these presents to pay the Quitrents that is due upon the Said Land above mentioned Unto the Said John Jennett and Doth warrant the Bargain free and Clear from all Incumbrances.

Registrar Step^{n} Denning

Appendix 27

Deed Abstract; 25 April 1756: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 538-540.

...this twenty fifth day of April In the year of Our Lord God One thousand Seven hundred and fifty Six...by us Joseph Russell Indian living on Arromeskeet in Hyde County...and George Turner of Living in the aforesaid County...in Consideration of ten pounds proclamation Money...One Piece of the Land Situate Lying and being in the County and Province Aforesaid and Upon the west side of Wasoiken Creek Begining at a gut a little below John Marrows house So Runing No. up the Creek 80 pole and from thence Out and Variable Coruse to the first Station So that it Shall Amount to 40 Acres more or less of Land the Reversion and remainder of all and Singular...with there and every Rite and Member and appurtanance whatsoever, together with all houses orchards gardens fences woods waters high Ground Savanners Marshes and all appurtanances therunto Belonging....

witnesses
J. Dawsson
Samuell Selby Jun^{r}

signed
his
Joseph Russell
mark

Registrar Step^{n} Denning

Appendix 28

Deed Abstract; 27 May 1756: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 532-533.

...this the 27th day of May 1756 In the year of Our Lord God one thousand Seven hundred and fifty six...By us George Squires in Tyrell County...the One Party & George Turner Living in Hyde County...in Consideration of five pounds in hand paid...one peice of Land Situated Lying and being in the County and province Aforesaid upon Arromeskeet on the west side of Wiekajakin Creek Begining at the Mouth of Thos Arrowpres Creek so runing North west to a Black gum tree and from thence runing a South west course to Alligator Creek and from thence runing Along the main Creek to the first Station being fifty Acres of Land the Reversion and remainder of All and Singular...with their and every Right and Member and Appurtanances whatever together with all houses Orchards gardens fences woods waters high ground Savanners Marshes and all other Appurtanances there unto belonging unto him the Said George Turner....

witnesses
William Selby
Thomas Smith

signed
his
George Squires Seal
mark

Registrar Stepn Denning

Appendix 29

Deed Abstract; 3 June 1756: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 530-531.

...I Charles Squires Indian of Arromeskeet in the County Aforesaid (Hyde p.g.) for and in Consideration of the Sum of twenty pounds Proclamation Money... by William Selby of county and province Aforesaid planter...One Hundred and fifty Acres of Land Lying and being on the South Side of Arromuskeet Creek in the Said County and province aforesaid Begining at Henry Gibbs Senr line and Runing with his line a half a mile back. thence W:N:W: three quarters of a Mile thence back to the Said Creek and from thence to the first Station So Concluding all the Houses Orchards fences & Priviledges to the Said Land or in Any wise Appurtaining... this 3rd day of June anno Domini 1756.

witnesses
Stepn Denning
Benjamin Mason

signed
his
Charles Squires Seal
mark

Registrar Stepn Denning

Appendix 30

Deed Abstract; 15 September 1760: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 742-743.

...This fifteenth day of September In the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Between George Squires Son to John Squires The King of the Arromaskeet Indians in Hyde County...and Bartholomew Coin of the other part. Witnesseth that the Said George Squires with the consent of the other Cheif of the Arromaskeet Indians for and in consideration of the Sum of four Pounds Prock money...the tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Hyde County aforesaid and binding to the South Side of the Lake on Arromaskeet Land and binding to the lines of Thomas Gibbs & William Credle Containing by Estimation One hundred & fifty Acres Land be the same more or less Begining at a Cyprus tree in a Swamp and runs North about Eighty poles Joining to Said Thomas Gibbs line to the Lake thence West about 80 poles joining to the lake to William Credles Corner tree Thence about SW B S 100 poles binding to the Said Credles line to the Swamp a Cyprus tree Credles Corner Thence about East 120 to the first begining. Together with all profits and advantages hereditiments & appurtainances whatsoever to the Said tract....

witnesses
Thomas Spencer
Luke Linton
John Spencer

signed in order
his
George Squires Seal
mark
his
James Tom Seal
mark

Registrar Stephen Denning

Appendix 31

Deed Abstract; 9 February 1761: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 770-771.

...this ninth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand and Seven hundred and Sixty One. Between George Squires Son to John Squires the King of Mallimuskeet Indians in Hyde County...and Stephen Emry Planter of the County and Province of the other Part Witnesseth- the Said George Squires with the consent of the other Chiefs of the Malimuskeet Indians of or in Consideration of the Sum of twenty five pounds prock Money to him in hand...all tract or Parcill of Land Situate Lying and being in the County of Hyde and Province aforesaid Begining at a Murtle (?) Point a Corner of John Spencer and runs Binding to the said John Spencers line till it takes in the Complement of three hundred acres of Land be the same More or less. Together with all profits advantages Heriditiments and appurtanances whatsoever....

witnesses
Barthm^{w} Coin
Thomas Spencer
William Harriss

signed
his
George Squires
mark

cleared by Court April 29 1761 Registered June 6, 1761
Step^{n} Denning-Registrar

Appendix 32

Deed Abstract; 29 May 1761: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 786-787.

...made this twenty-ninth day of May in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty one Between George Squires Son to the Said John Squires King of the Arromuskeet Indians in Hyde County...and Samuel Midgett of the other part Witnesseth That the Said George Squires with the Consent of the rest of the Arromiskeet Indians for and in Consideration of the Sum of twenty pounds Prock Money...all the tract or parcel of Land Lying and Binding on the South Side of Old Arromiskeet Creek in Hyde County aforesaid Joining Henry Gibbs line and John Simmons back line and Likewise William Selby's line for a tract or parcil of Land Containing two hundred Acres of Land...and I the Said George Squires with the consent of the Chief of the Arromeskeet Indians hath herein Set his hand and Fixed his Seal the day and year first above Writen.

witnesses
John Spencer
Thomas Spencer

signed in order
his
George Squires Seal
mark
his
James Tom Seal
mark

(registered July 22 1761)

Registrar Step^{n} Denning

Appendix 33

Deed Abstract; 8 June 1761: Hyde County Deeds, Vol. A, Part II, pp. 793-796.

...this Eigth Day of June in the year of Our Lord one Thousand and Seven Hundred and Sixty one Between George Squires Charles Squires Timothy Squires James Tom John Squires and Josses Russell of the tribe of the Malimuskeet Indians and heirs of John Squires deceased of the one part and Thomas Jones and William Cummings Esquires & Bartholomew Coin of the other part... for and in Consideration of One hundred pounds Lawfull Money of great Britain in hand paid...all that tract of Land for Ten thousand two hundred and forty Acres Begining at the Mouth of Old Mallimuskeet Creek Runing up the Northernmost Branch of the Said Creek to the head thence South-west to the Lake along the Said Lake Southerly to the Westernmost part of Machapongo Bluff Land thence Along the Meander of the Sea Shore to the first Station...with the Messuages Farmes Planations houses out houses Estates Rights and Emoluments thereunto belonging...

witnesses
Thomas Spencer
John Spencer
her
Sarah Spencer
mark

signed in order

his
Charles Squires Seal
mark

his
George Squires Seal
mark

his
Timothy Squires Seal
mark

his
James Tom Seal
mark

his
John Squires Seal
mark

his
Joses Russell Seal
mark

of Thomas Jones William Cummings and Bartholomew Coin the Sum of One hundred pounds Lawfull Money of Great Britain The Consideration Money within Mentioned we Say Received the Same by us

note: all of the signatures and seals repeated again on the document

Registrar Step^{n} Denning

Appendix 34

Deed Complete; 21 November, 1792: Hyde County Record of Deeds, Vol.I, p.51.

To all to whome these presents shall Come Know ye that we Mary Longtom, Jean Longtom Martha Longtom John Longtom Tabitha Timothy Patience McKey for & in consideration of the Sum of fifty Pounds in hand P^{d} by Hutchens Selby the Receipt thereof We do hereby Acknowledge ourselves fully satisfied & Contented therewith have bargained & Sold and by these presents do bargain Sell & Convey unto Hutchens Selby his heirs Ex^{s} Adm^{rts} & Assigns A Tract of Land Containing by Estimation Ten Thousand two hundred & Fifty Acres Lying at Mattamaskeet, on Pamplico Sound Begining At the Mouth of Old Mattamuskeet Creek Runing the Creek & the Northernmost branch up it to the head thereof. Then to the Lake SW Poles then down the Lake Southerly to Matchapunga Bluff Woods thence N^{o} Et to Pamplico Sound to the first Station, being the Land Granted to the Mattamaskeet Indians the first Day of April Domo 1727- To have and to hold unto the Said Hutchens Selby his heirs and Assigns free and Clear from Claim of any of us the Said Mary Longtom Jean Longtom Martha Longtom John Longtom Tabitha Timothy & Patience McKey our heirs Aper^{s} & Adm^{n} Warrantry and Defendcry Unto the Said Hutchens Selby his heirs & Assigns the Above Bargained Land In Witness whereof we have hereunto put our hand and Seals this 21st day of November 1792

Signe Seald and Delivered in the Presents of us

Witness

Za Spencer

Hyde County Nov 1792
This deed from the Indians
of Mattamaskeet to Hutchens
Selby was Proved in Court by
the Zachariah Spencer a witness
Let it be Regestd

her
Tabithy Timothy mark Seal

her
Patience McKey mark Seal

her
Mary Longtom mark Seal

her
Jean Longtom mark Seal

her
Marthey Longtom mark Seal

his
John Longtom mark Seal

test B. Forman CLK
& Regestd the 9th of April 1793 by
Henry Clark P. Regestor

Appendix 35

Apprentice Reference; March Term, 1765: Hyde County Court Minutes, 1764-1791 (Part I).

March Term, 1765

"A Motion of Patrick Gordon ordered that William Gibbs be summoned to next court to Show Cause if any he has why Cati Collings An Indian Women now in his Service Should not be set free."

Note: there is a break in the records until 1767 at this point, so that it was not possible to follow the course of the action.

Appendix 36

Supportive Documents, Apprentice Bonds; 18 & 19 May 1804: Hyde County Apprentice Bonds.

Stephen Fletcher Ship master Lawnu (?) resident in the county of Hyde & District of Mattamuskeet Disputfully Setteth forth to the wershipful the Justices of the peace, and of the county court of Said County- that Joshua Longtom a base born of Jane alias Jenny longtom Indian born & residing in said County supposted to have been begotten by a whight father now of the age of about tin years- is going at random with out that control & nutrition So Essenual to his own future good & that of the Community at large, & that in the Event of Jus General deeming it must that the Said Joshua shal be bound an apprentice- that he offers to take him by the Lawful Indenture- I hereby Impowers authorize & prays John Jordan Esq. to sign on the part & behalf of the Said Stephen Such Indentures & that this in presentation consent Jus may be filed in the clerks office if deemed by the said court.

18th May 1804 attest _____ signed S. Fletcher

Also base born in the Same neibourhood & unprovided with masters Price longtom & Jordan Longtom base born sons of Polly longtom. the first named about 13 or 14- the last named aged about 9 years-blacke father he does not consent to take but prays that they may be provided with masters-

Little John Pugh Ship master merchant in Hyde County State north carolina & in mattamuskeet district. offers & consents to take Jordan Longtom a base born boy. now of about the age of nine or ten years the Son of Polly alias Mary Longtom an Indian woman born also & indent in Hyde also (Jordan also begotten by a negro)- an apprentice by Lawful Indenture I hereby authoris Impowers Inquists James Watson Esq. for & in behalf of him the Said Little John to sign Such Indentures- & consents that these presents may be filed In the Clerks office 19th may 1804.

attest _____ signed
Little John Pugh

Appendix 37

Apprentice Records; May & August 1804: Hyde County Court Minutes, 1797-1806.

"On Motion Joshua Longtoms be bound as an apprentice to Capt. Stephen Fletchers to Learn the art of a Seaman & mariner to Untill he attains the age of Twenty one years Now aged ten years." May Term, 1804, p.347.

"On Motion Jordon Longtom be bound as an apprentice to Capt. Little John Pugh to Learn the art and mastery of a and marinor to untill he attains the age of Twenty one years now aged Nine years." May Term, 1804, p.347.

"On Motion Simpson Mackey a base born person of Cullor be bound as an apprentice to Thomas Spencers to serve till he attains the age of Twenty one years." May Term, 1804, p.354.

"Chadocks (possibly Shadrach p.g.) Mackey a base born person of Cullor be bound as an apprentice to Washington Gibbs till he attains the age of Twenty one years." May Term, 1804, p.354.

"On Motion order that a Citation to Capt. Little J. Pugh to appear at next Court To show Cause if any he hath Why the indenture of John L. Tom may not be Rescinded." August Term, 1804, p.367.

Appendix 38

Slave Uprising; 13 September, 1831 and 15 September, 1831, and Spring Term 1834: Hyde County Miscellaneous Records: Slave Uprising, 1831-1834.

State Of North Carolina To any Lawfull Officer To Execute and return
Hyde County
Whereas Complaint hath been made to us Nasa Farrow Foster Jarvis and William Farrow three of the Justices fore said County By information of Several men That Ben belonging to Ely Smallwood has Been at Various times propagating and devising means for Insurrection among the slaves of this County and hath Also asked the oppion of a white man what he thought of the practicleity of obtaining their Liberty, and that he also made an attack upon the Body of John Caffee on Board of his own Liter these are therefore to Command you forth with to apprehend the said Ben and him safely keep and also notice his master or Overseer to appear before us or any Other Justices of said County to answer the above Charges alledged Against him that he may be further dealt with according to Law Given under Our hand and seals On swan quarter in said County the 13 of September 1831

Summons on behalf of the State — Nasa Farrow seal
Bertie Gibbs Henry Boomer — F. Jarvis seal
Abram Boomer and John Caffee — William Farrow seal

State of North Carolina To the Keeper of the Common Goal of the said County
Hyde County
Wheras We Nasa Farrow Foster Jarvis and William Farrow Three of the Justices of the peace for said County having heard the Evidence and found Negro Ben Guilty of the Charge alledge against him By the Oath of John Caffee these are therefore to Command You to Receive him in your said Goal the said Negro Ben for the Crime aforesaid untill he is discharge By due coarse of Law Given under Our hands and seals this 15th of September 1831.

William Farrow
Nasa Farrow
F. Jarvis

State of North Carolina Superior Court of Law Spring Term 1834
Hyde County
The Jurors for the State on their oath present that a free white person Known only to the Jurors as one Thompson and professing himself a minister of the Gospel of the Baptist denomination late of the county of Hyde, did with force and arms on the 5th day of May and in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and thirty four, in the county of Hyde, preach and promulgate seditious principles, encouraging our Slave population to perpetrate acts of insubordination and insurrection to the prejudice of those owning slaves, to the jeopardy of the wellbeing of our community and against the peace and dignity of the state.

S. Miller Sol.

Appendix 39

Complete Document; Spring Term, 1843: Hyde County Miscellaneous Records, Unlawful Negro Marriages, 1843.

State of North Carolina) Superior Courts of Law
Hyde County) Spring Term A.D. 1843

The jurors for the state, upon their oath presents that Marina Mackey, late of the County of Hyde, a free woman of Colour, on the first day of April in the year of our Lord,one thousand Eight hundred and forty three with force and arms, at and in the County aforesaid, did unlawfully intermarry with a certain male slave named Riley, the property of R.U.S. Moore; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the state. And the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid do further present that said Marina Mackey late of the County of Hyde, a free woman of Colour as aforesaid, on the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms at and in the County aforesaid did unlawfully cohabit and live together as man and wife, with said Riley, male slave as aforesaid, the property of said R.U.S. Moore; Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the state.

Henry S. Clark Solicitor

Note: Marina Mackey is also called Marina Barber on other documents.

Appendix 40

Apprentice Bonds: Hyde County Apprentice Papers, 1771-1849.

Price Mackey, described as a free boy of color, was bound to Major Clayton- 29 February 1836.

Jack Longtom, described as a free boy of color, bound to Thomas Ballance- 27 February, 1839.

Benjamin Longtom, described as a free boy of color, bound to Thomas Ballance- 27 February, 1839.

William Longtom, described as a free boy of color, bound to Thomas Ballance- 27 February, 1839.

Shadrach Mackey (age 5) & Frederick Longtom (age 6), described as free persons of color, bound to Will R. Palmer until the age of 21 to learn the trade of mechanic- 31 May 1841.

Jordan Long Tom, described as a free boy of color, bound to Benjamin Ballance to be a farmer- 31 May, 1841.

Warrant issued for the appearance of William R. Palmer to appear before the Court of Pleas and Grants on the citation of Nancy Long tom to show cause why the orphan named Frederick McKey should not have his bond rescinded & be released from bond- 10 July, 1942.

John Long Tom (age 7), described as a free person of color, bound to William R. Palmer- 24 February, 1847, to be a farmer.

Martha Ann Long Tom, described as a free girl of color, bound to William R. & Cornelia Palmer- 24 February, 1847. Aged 9- to be farmer

John Long Tom (age 4), bound to Joseph F. Cox to learn the trade of farmer, described as a free boy of color- 23 August, 1847.

David Long Tom (age 9), described as a free boy of color, bound to Joseph F. Cox to be a farmer- 23 August, 1847.

Julius Sparrow Paine McKey (age 7), described as a free boy of color, bound to David Gibbs to learn the trade of farmer- 1 March, 1848.

Peledge McKey, described as a free boy of color, bound to Benjamin Pugh- 29 November, 1836.

Bannister Longtom, described as a free boy of color, bound to Thomas Ballance- 27 February, 1839.

Appendix 41

Apprentice Bonds: Hyde County Apprentice Papers, 1850-1892.

John Longtom (age 16), described as a free boy of color, bound to Benjamin R. Roper to be a farmer- 12 May, 1856.

Janey Elizabeth McKay (age 6), described as a free girl of color, bound to Martha A. Swindell to be a seamtress- 13 May, 1856.

John Longtom (age 14), described as a free boy of color, bound to Wm. S. Cox to be a farmer- 9 February, 1857.

Gatsey Mackey (age 8), a orphan, bound to Sophia & Jesse Jennett as a house servant & seamstress, described as a free girl of color- 18 November, 1860.

Mary Mackey (age 10), an orphan, bound to Nancy Tilloone as a seamstress, 14 May, 1866.

Shadrach Mackey (age 18), described as a free boy of color, bound to Nathaniel Bickwith- 26 August, 1851.

John Laban Long Tom (age 10), described as a free boy of color, bound to F.S. Roper to be a farmer- 26 August, 1851.

Martha Longtom, child of Martha Longtom (age 10), described as a free girl of color, bound to Hulliard Gibbs- 26 August, 1851

Nancy Elizabeth Mackey (age 3), described as girl of color, bound to A. B. Swindell to be a seamstress- 29 November, 1852.

Elizabeth Mackey (age 4), described as a free girl of color, bound to Thomas P. Pugh to be a housekeeper- 20 November, 1852.

Ann Eliz. Mackey (age 8), described as a free girl of color, bound to Wm Watson Spencer- 22 August 1853.

Scot Mackey (age 5) & Wm. H. Mackey (age 2), described as free boys of color, bound to Burriago Hudson to be farmers- 20 May, 1854.

Wm. H. Mackey (age 18 months), described as a free boy of color, bound to William H. Creedle to be a farmer- 28 February, 1854.

Appendix 42

1850 Census: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, North Carolina, Volume XXI, The Counties of Hertford and Hyde.

Mattamuskeet District

Mary Longtom, aged 10, Female, Mulatto

_____Mackey, aged 5, Male Mulatto

Mary Mackey, aged 22, Female, Mulatto
Nancy Mackey, aged 6/12, Female, Mulatto

Samuel Mackey, aged 30, Male, Mulatto, Laborer
Priscilla Mackey, aged 30, Female, Mulatto
Vashti Mackey, aged 11, Female, Mulatto
Anson Mackey, aged 10, Male, Mulatto
Sabring Mackey, aged 8, Female, Mulatto

Currituck District

Tom Longtom aged 27, Male, Mulatto, Laborer

James Mackey, aged 37, Male, Mulatto, Farmer
Spencer Mackey, aged 24, Male, Mulatto, Laborer

Selby Mackey, aged 49, Male, Mulatto, Farmer
Ann Mackey, aged 32, Female, Mulatto
George Mackey, aged 18, Male, Mulatto, Laborer
Susan A. Mackey, aged 11, Female, Mulatto
Elizabeth Mackey, aged 7, Female, Mulatto
Ann A. Mackey, aged 6, Female, Mulatto
Ritty Mackey, aged 3, Female, Mulatto
John J. Mackey, aged 7, Male, Mulatto
David Mackey, aged 5, Male, Mulatto
William Mackey, aged 1/12, Male, Mulatto

Appendix 43

1860 Census: Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, North Carolina, Vol. XXI, The Counties of Hertford and Hyde.

Kettz Mackey-13-female-Black-servant.....p. 186

John Longtom-15-male-black-farmer.....p.188

p.214 Swan Quarter
Cason Macky-45-male-free mulatto-farm labor-illiterate
Priscilla Macky-34-female-free mulatto
Patsy Macky-1-female-free mulatto

p.308
Jas. Mackey-50-male free black
S. Mackey-45-female black
Jas. Mackey-15-male black

p.311
M. Mackey-12-male-free black
Spencer Mackey-44-male-free black

p.310
Geog. Mackey-37-male
One Mackey-30-female
Ann Mackey-18-female

p. 215 Fairfield
Anson Mackey-20-male-free mulatto
Sabring Macky-16-female-free mulatto
Price Longtom-73-male-free mulatto
Henry Macky-34-male-free mulatto
Kizca Macky-30-female-free mulatto servant
Arnold Macky-14-male-free mulatto
Israel Macky-11-male-free mulatto
Ann Macky-10-female-free mulatto
Mary Macky-9-female-free mulatto
Laura Macky-8-female-free mulatto
Vicy Macky-3-female-free mulatto
Martha Macky-2-female-free mulatto

8 Collins listed in order next- all free mulatto

p.222
Rachel Braddock-50-female-free black
A. Mackey-20-female-free black
Seth Mackey-14-male-free black
W. Mackey-7-male-free black

Benj. Mackey-35-male-free black
M.J. Mackey-23-female-free black
Jas. Mackey-7-male-free black
C. Mackey-5-female-free black
J. Mackey-3-male-free black
Salley Mackey-2-female-free black
Jane Mackey-1-female-free black

Appendix 44

1870 Census: Ninth Census of the United States (1870) North Carolina, Vol. XXV, Counties Hyde-Iredell.

p. 31
Currituck Township
Campbell McKey-head of Household-age 55-male-Black-farmer-born in N.C. illiterate in his household:
Harriet McKey-age 52-female-Black-house keeper-illiterate
Patsey McKey-age 30-female-Black-at home-illiterate
John McKey-age 15-male-Black-at home
Hilyard McKey-age 11-male-Black
(?) - age 1-male-Black

p.59
Fairfield District
John Mackey-Head of Household-age 22-male-mulatto-farmer-literate-born in N.C. in his Household:
Elizabeth Mackey-age 19-female-mulatto-Keeping House-P.C.-cannot write
John Mackey-age 8 months-male-mulatto

p.60
H. (Henry) Mackey-age 55-male-Black-Farmer-illiterate (Head of Household)
Kisiah Mackey-age 38-female-Black-Housekeeper-illiterate
Ann Mackey-age 14-female-Black-at home
Vicy An Mackey-age 13-female-Black-at home
Ann E. Mackey-age 21-female-Black-at home
Mary E. Mackey-age 17-female-Black-at home
Marth Mackey-age 10-female-Black-at home
Julia Mackey-age 8-female-Black-at home
Sarah Mackey-age 7-female-Black-at home
Henry Mackey-age 4-male-Black

p.63
Fairfield Township
B. (Benjamin) Mackey-age 40-male-mulatto-laborer-illiterate (head of household) in household:
Mary J. (Jane) Mackey-age 30-female-Black-housekeeper-illiterate
Mihala Mackey-age 10-female-mulatto-at home-illiterate
Livina Mackey-age 16-female-Black-at home-literate